English Vocabulary in Use

elementary

Michael McCarthy
Felicity O'Dell

60 units of vocabulary reference and practice

self-study and classroom use

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Michael McCarthy
Felicity O'Dell

Cambridge, January 1998

Introduction

To the student

This book has been written to help you learn new vocabulary. You already know hundreds of English words, but to speak and write English in normal situations you need at least 1–2,000 words. In this book, there are around 1,250 new words and phrases for you to learn. You will find them on the left-hand page of each unit. Every new word or phrase is used in a sentence, or in a conversation, or has a picture with it, or has some explanation of what it means. On the right-hand page there are exercises and other activities to help you practise using the words and to help you to remember them. The book has been written so that you can use it yourself, without a teacher. You can do the units in any order you like, but we believe it is a good idea if you do Units 1 and 2 first, as they will help you to work with the rest of the book in the best possible way.

The key at the end of the book is for you to check your answers to the exercises after you do them. The key sometimes has more than one answer. This is because often there is not just one correct way of saying something. The key also has possible answers for most of the exercises which are open-ended, or where you are asked to talk about yourself.

The index at the end of the book has all the important words and phrases from the left-hand pages. The index also tells you how to pronounce words. There is a table of phonetic symbols to help you understand the pronunciation on page 157.

You should also have a dictionary with you when you use the book. This is because sometimes you may want to check the meaning of something, or find a word in your own language to help you remember the English word. Sometimes, you will also need a dictionary for the exercises; we tell you when this is so.

To learn a lot of vocabulary, you have to do two things:

1 Study each unit of the book carefully and do all the exercises. Check your answers in the key. Repeat the units after a month, and then again after three months, and see how much you have learnt and how much you have forgotten. Repeating work is very important.

2 Develop ways of your own to study and learn new words and phrases which are not in this book. For example, every time you see or hear an interesting phrase, write it in a notebook, and write who said it or wrote it, and in what situation, as well as what it means. Here is an interesting example:

   ready: *(man at the door of a theatre, to all the people waiting)* 'Have your tickets ready please!' = have your ticket in your hand.

   Making notes of the situations words are used in will help you to remember them and to use them at the right moment.

We hope you like this book. When you have finished it, you can go to the next book in the series, *English Vocabulary in Use: pre-intermediate and intermediate*, and after that, to the higher level, *English Vocabulary in Use: upper-intermediate and advanced.*

To the teacher

This book can be used in class or as a self-study book. It is intended to take learners from a very basic level of vocabulary to a level where they can use around 2,000 words and phrases. The vocabulary has been chosen for its usefulness in everyday situations, and the authors consulted a written and spoken corpus of present-day English to help them decide on the words and phrases to be included. The new vocabulary (on average 20–25 items per unit) is presented with illustrations and explanations on the left-hand page, and there are exercises and activities on the right-hand page. There is a key and an index with pronunciation for all the key vocabulary.

The book focuses not just on single words, but on useful phrases and collocations. For example, difficult teaching points such as the difference between **do** and **make**, are dealt with through collocation (we **do** our homework, but we **make** mistakes), and useful phrases (e.g. **come along**, in the unit on **come**) are presented.

The book is organised around everyday topics, but also has units devoted to core verbs such as **get** and **bring/take**, as well as units concerned with ways of learning vocabulary. Typical errors are indicated where appropriate, and the most typical meanings and uses are focused on for each key item. The units in the book can be used in any order you like, but we would advise doing the initial units on learning vocabulary (Units 1 and 2) first, as these lay the foundations for the rest of the book.

The right-hand pages offer a variety of different types of activities, some traditional ones such as gap-filling, but also more open-ended ones and personalised activities which enable learners to talk about their own lives. Although the activities and exercises are designed for self-study, they can be easily adapted for pair-work, group-work or whole-class activities in the usual way. The key sometimes gives alternative answers to the exercises, and also usually gives possible model answers for the more personalised ones.

When the learners have worked through a group of units, it is a good idea to repeat some of the work (for example, the exercises) and to expand on the meaning and use of key words and phrases by extra discussion in class, and find other examples of the key items in other texts and situations. This can be done at intervals of one to three months after first working on a unit. This is important, since it is usually the case that a learner needs five to seven exposures to a word or phrase before they can really know it, and no single book can do enough to ensure that words are always learnt first time.

When your students have finished all the units in this book, they will be ready to move on to the two higher level books in this series: *English Vocabulary in Use: pre-intermediate and intermediate*, by Stuart Redman, and after that, to the higher level, *English Vocabulary in Use: upper-intermediate and advanced*, by the same authors as this book.

We hope you enjoy using the book.

1 Talking about language

A Language words

This book uses some grammar words in English.

grammar word	*meaning*	*example*	*in your language*
noun	a person or thing	book, girl, pen	
verb	something we do	do, read, write	
adjective	describes a person or thing	good, bad, happy, long	
adverb	describes a verb	slowly, badly	
preposition	a little word used before a noun or pronoun	in, on, by, at	
singular	just one	book, house	
plural	more than one	books, houses	
phrase	a group of words (*not* a complete sentence)	in a house, at home, an old man	
sentence	a complete idea in writing, beginning with a capital letter and ending with a full stop	The man went into the room and closed the door.	
paragraph	a short part of a text (one or more sentences) beginning on a new line	This book has 60 units. Each unit has 2 pages.	
dialogue	a conversation between two people	Ann: How's Jo? Bill: OK, thanks.	
question	a set of words that begin with a capital letter and end with a question mark	Are you English? Do you like school?	
answer	reply to a question	Yes, I am. No, I don't.	

B The language of the exercises in this book

Here are some of the instructions which we often use for the exercises.

1 Match the words on the left with the words on the right. Draw lines.
orange — ice-cream
chocolate — juice

2 Fill the gaps in the sentence.
Jack is ...at... home today.

3 Correct the mistakes in the sentences.
Jack is ~~in~~ home today. Jack is at home today.

4 Complete the sentence for yourself.
I go to work by ...bus...

5 Add another example.
cat, dog, horse ...cow...

Exercises

1.1 Write the grammar words in A opposite in your own language.

1.2 Look at B opposite. Write the exercise instructions in your own language.

1.3 Write these words in the correct column.

book	speak	good	word	house	have
write	new	man	right	blue	say

noun	*verb*	*adjective*
book		

1.4 Think of four examples of prepositions.

.....

1.5 Are these phrases, sentences or questions?

1 in the park phrase
2 Do you speak English?
3 a black cat
4 She's writing a book.
5 What's your name?
6 I like English.

1.6 Answer these questions.

1 What is the plural of **book**?
2 What is the singular of **men**?
3 Is **from** a verb?
4 Is **cat** an adjective?
5 Is '**Jane loves Hari.**' a phrase?
6 Is **bad** an adverb?

1.7 Follow these instructions.

1 Fill the gap in the question. What .....is.... your name?
2 Add another example of a colour. black, green, blue ...
3 Correct these words. speek, inglish
4 Answer this question. Is there a river in your town?
5 Match the verbs on the left with the nouns on the right. Draw lines.

make	homework
do	a shower
have	a mistake

2 Learning vocabulary

Tip: Keep a vocabulary notebook. Write the words you learn from this book in it. Use a good dictionary. Ask your teacher to recommend one. You will need it for some exercises in this book.

Here are some ways of writing down words you want to learn.

A Write down words that go together (collocations)

You **do the exercises** in this book. Sometimes, you may **make mistakes** in your English. In your vocabulary book, write down: **do an exercise** and **make a mistake.**

When words are used together like this, we call it a **collocation.**

You go **by train**, but **on foot** (= walking)	preposition + noun
Some people are **good at** languages [NOT good ~~in~~]	adjective + preposition
I saw a very **tall man** [NOT ~~high~~ man]	adjective + noun

Tip: Always write down collocations when you learn a new word.

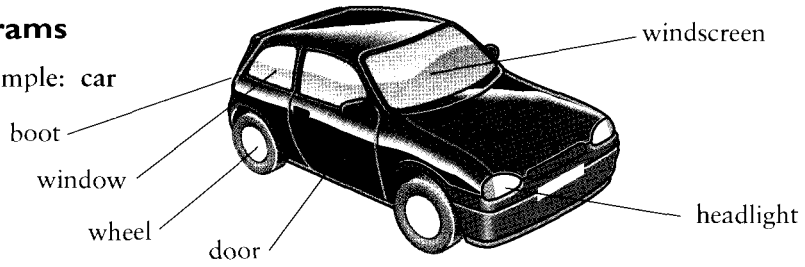
B Learn words in families

word family	*some words in the family*
temperature	**hot, warm, cool, cold**
travel	**ticket, passport, suitcase**

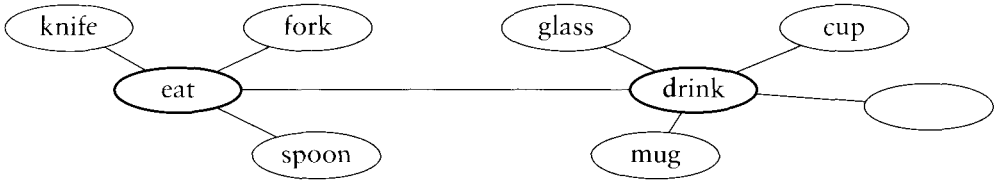
Tip: Make a page for every different word family in your vocabulary notebook.

C Pictures and diagrams

Draw pictures. For example: **car**



Draw diagrams like this one. Put more words in as you learn them.



Tip: When you can, use pictures and diagrams.
One more tip: Look at the words you have written down again and again and again!

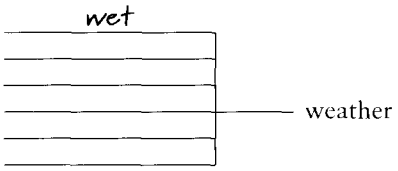
Exercises

2.1 Look at Unit 3 of this book. How many more collocations for *have* could you write in your vocabulary notebook?

have a party, a shower .....

2.2 Which words can go with *weather*? Use a dictionary.

wet	high	big	dry	warm	happy	cool	rainy	dark



2.3 There are two word families here. What are they? Put them in the table. Use a dictionary.

school	rain	sun	teacher	cloud	exam	snow	ice	student

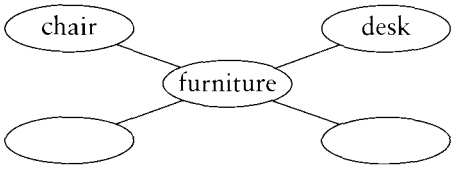
name of family	*words in family*

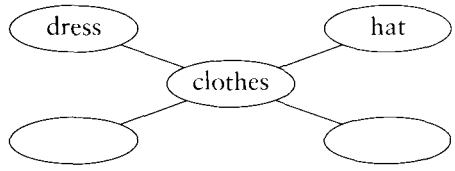
2.4 Draw simple pictures to help you remember these words, as in the example.

Example: **to cry**

1 a plane **lands**
2 **sunny weather**
3 **under** the table

2.5 Put words in the empty circles.

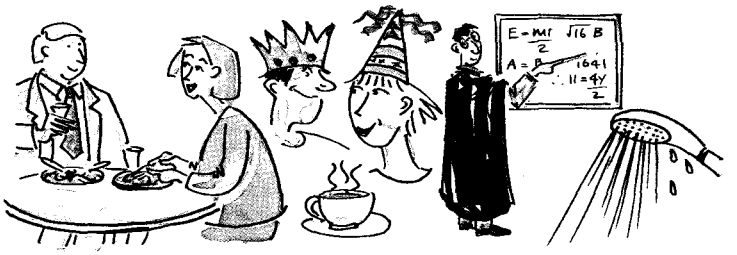




Tip: Now make sure you have started a vocabulary notebook before you do the other units in this book.

3 Have/had/had

A What can you have?



You can ...
1 **have** lunch
2 **have** a party
3 **have** a lesson
4 **have** a cup of tea/coffee
5 **have** a shower

B Other things you can have

	example	*other things*
1	lunch	dinner breakfast a meal something to eat
2	a party	a meeting a competition a game (of football/chess/cards)
3	a lesson	an exam homework an appointment (with the dentist)
4	tea/coffee	a drink a sandwich an ice-cream some cheese
5	a shower	a bath a swim a sauna

C Expressions with have

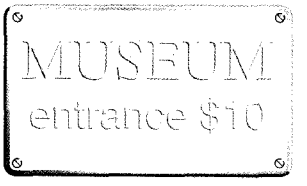
Is that your camera? Can I **have a look**? (= look at it)
Is that your bicycle? Can I **have a go**? (= ride it)
Goodbye! **Have a good journey**! (= somebody is going away)
Do you **have a moment**? (= have some time) Can I **have a word with you**? (= speak to you)
We always **have a good time** in our English lessons (= fun; we enjoy them)
I'm going to **have my hair cut**. See you later. Can you meet me at the hairdresser's?
I want to learn to ski but I **don't have the time**.

D Have + got (speaking/informal) = have (writing/formal)

I've **got** three sisters. **Have** you **got** any brothers and sisters?
My house is big. It's **got** five bedrooms and three bathrooms.
We've **got** ten minutes before the train goes.
Have you **got** a pen?
(*In a shop*) A: Do you sell postcards? B: Yes, but we **haven't got** any at the moment.
I've **got** a problem. Can I have a word with you?
I've **got** a cold / a headache.

E Have to

We use **have to** when the situation means you **must** do something.
The museum's not free. You **have to** pay $10 to go in.
All students **have to** do the exam.
I haven't got a car, so I **have to** walk to school every day.



Exercises

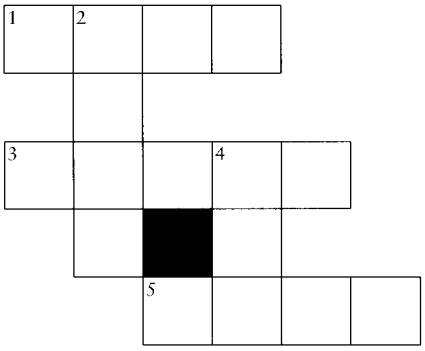
3.1 Fill the gaps in the sentences. Use words from A and B opposite.

1 I always have ..... (and .....) for breakfast.
2 I have an ..... with the dentist at 3 o'clock.
3 Do you want to have a game of .....?
4 Jane's having a ..... on Saturday. Are you going?
5 Do you want to have a .....? The bathroom's just here.
6 I have an ..... tomorrow, so I have to study tonight.
7 We must have a ..... to talk about these problems.
8 I'm going to the cafeteria to have a ..... Do you want to come?
9 The hotel has a swimming pool, so we can have a ..... every day.
10 We can have ..... before the film, or we can eat after it.

3.2 Answer the questions about *yourself.*

1 Have you got any brothers or sisters?
2 What time do you have English lessons?
3 What do you have for lunch?
4 Do you have to go to lessons every day?
5 How many pens have you got with you now?
6 Do you always have a party on your birthday?
7 What do you usually have when you go to a restaurant?

3.3 Do the crossword.



Across
1 You have it in a restaurant.
3 People often have one on their birthday.
5 Do you want to have a ..... of tennis?

Down
2 You have it at school or university.
4 If you don't like coffee, you can have .....

3.4 What do you say?

1 (*Someone is thirsty*) Why don't you have .....?
2 (*Someone is going away*) Bye! Have a .....!
3 (*Someone sneezes [Atchoo!] and has a red nose*) Oh! have you got a .....?
4 (*Someone has a new camera*) Is that new? Can I have .....?

4 Go/went/gone

A Go

Go means to move from one place to another.

I **go** to work by bike. My brother **goes** by car.
We **went** to Paris last summer.
Shall we **go** to the swimming pool today?

You can go to a place on foot or in some kind of transport.
To make it clear that we are going on foot we can say:
We're **walking** to work this morning.

Is this train **going** to Granada?

Where **does** this road **go**?

B Go + prepositions

Kim **went in(to)** his room and shut the door.

Yuko **went out** of the house and **into** the garden.

Rani was tired. He **went up** the stairs slowly.

The phone was ringing. She **went down** the stairs quickly.

Go **away**.

I'm **going back** home this evening.
(See Unit 7.)

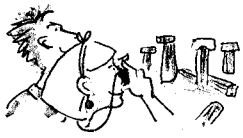
C Go + -ing for activities

Go is often used with **-ing** for different activities.

I hate **going shopping**.

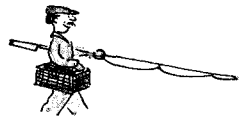
I usually go **swimming** in the morning.

Let's go **dancing**.



Do you like **going sightseeing** when you are on holiday?

Hans **goes skiing** every winter.



Bob is **going fishing** today.

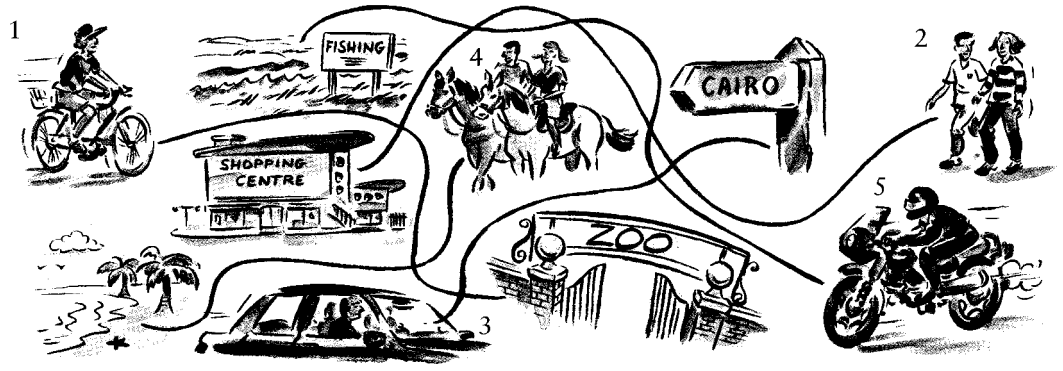
D Future plans

be going to is often used for plans for the future:

On Saturday Jan is **going to visit** his aunt. On Sunday we're **going to stay** at home. On Monday I'm **going to meet** Sam at the restaurant.

Exercises

4.1 Where are these people going? Follow the lines.



1 Pablo ...is going to the zoo.....
2 Soraya and Mehmet .....
3 Imran .....
4 The Patels .....
5 Natasha .....

4.2 Correct the mistakes in these sentences.

1 Please, go ~~in~~ I'm tired. .....away.....
2 We're going sightsee today. .....
3 Jo went down to the top of the hill. .....
4 Let's go to fish today. .....
5 She went out off the shop. .....

4.3 Look at the activities in C opposite. Which do you do on holiday? Write sentences.

I usually go shopping on holiday.

4.4 Write about Alison's plans for next week.

Monday	Thursday
play tennis with Rose	have a tennis lesson
Tuesday	**Friday**
write to Juan	go to the cinema
Wednesday	
watch the world cup on TV	

1 On Monday ....Alison is going to play tennis with Rose.....
2 On Tuesday .....
3 On Wednesday .....
4 On Thursday .....
5 On Friday .....

4.5 Write about where trains, buses and roads go to from your town.

From Cambridge, trains go to London and to Norwich.

4.6 Look in a book in English. What examples of *go* can you find?

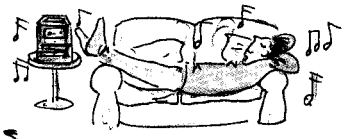
5 Do/did/done

A Do as auxiliary

questions	**Do** you **like** tennis?	**Did** they **like** the film?
short answers	Yes, I **do**.	Yes, they **did**.
	So **does** Sinjit.	So **did** I.
negatives	He **doesn't play** well.	Jo **didn't** see it.

B What are you doing?

Do as a general verb



What **do** you **do** to relax?
I listen to music.

Don't do that, Tommy.

What **are** the people in the picture **doing**?
They're dancing.

C What do you do?

What **do** you **do**? (= What is your job?)
I'm a student. *or* I'm a teacher. *or* I'm an engineer.

What **does** your wife **do**? (= What's your wife's job?)
She's a doctor. *or* She's a secretary. *or* She's a mechanic.

D Do + task

do the housework
do the gardening
do the washing
do the washing-up
do your homework
do some exercises
do business with
do your best

Did you **do the washing** this morning?
No, I'm going to **do** it later.

Our company **does a lot of business with** the USA.

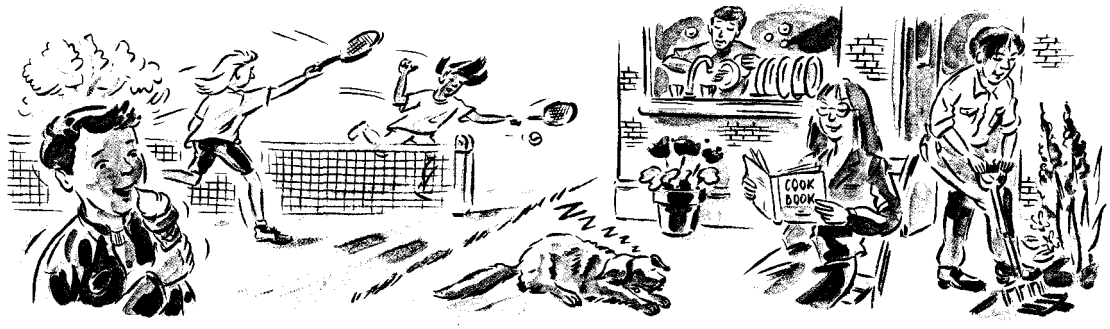
The homework exercise is very difficult – just **do your best**.

Tip: Make a note of any expressions with **do** that you find when you are reading in English.

See Unit 6 for the contrast between **do** and **make**.

Exercises

5.1 Write questions and answers about the people in the picture.



1 (the boy) ..... What is the boy doing? He's eating an ice-cream. .....
2 (the woman) .....
3 (the girls) .....
4 (the man in the house) .....
5 (the dog) .....
6 (the man in the garden) .....

5.2 Write questions and answers about the jobs of the people in the pictures.

1 Lee Atkins 2 Lara Brown 3 Sophie Hicks 4 Jo Ted

1 ..... What does Lee Atkins do? He's a teacher. .....
2 .....
3 .....
4 .....

5.3 Write questions about what the people in exercise 5.2 did this morning. Answer the questions using the phrases in the box.

talk to five patients	~~teach 3 lessons~~	write an essay	go to a meeting

1 ..... What did Lee Atkins do? He taught three lessons. .....
2 .....
3 .....
4 .....

5.4 Look at the *do* expressions in D. Write sentences about you or your family and these activities.

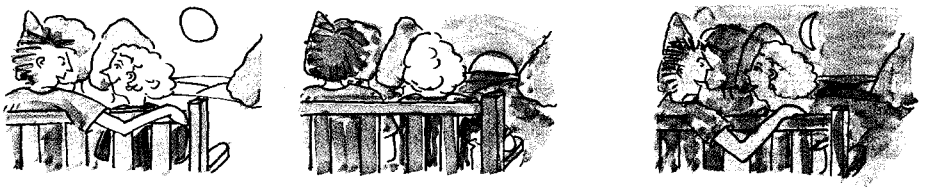
I do a lot of housework but I never do the gardening.

5.5 Correct the mistakes in this dialogue.

ANNA: Where did you went on your holidays? To London?
PAVEL: No, we don't go to London this year. We went to Scotland.
ANNA: Do your grandmother lives in Scotland?
PAVEL: No, she don't but my uncle do.

10 Get/got/got

A Get with adjectives: for changes

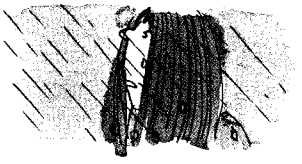


It's light. ⟶ It's **getting** dark. ⟶ It's dark.

She's ill. ⟶ She's **getting** better. ⟶ She's better. / She's well.

I'm **getting** tired. I want to go to bed.

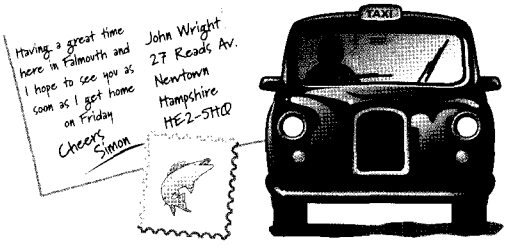
It's raining! I'm **getting** wet!



B Get with nouns

If you **don't have** something you can **get** it.

I want to send a postcard. I **have** to **get** a stamp.
I've finished my studies. Now I want to **get** a job.
My friend is ill! Please **get** a doctor.
Do you want a drink? I can **get** some coffee.
I'm going to the shop to **get** a newspaper.
Where can I **get** a taxi?


Having a great time here in Falmouth and I hope to see you as soon as I get home on Friday
Cheers Simon
John Wright
27 Reads Av.
Newtown
Hampshire
HE2-5TRQ
TAXI

C Get to (arrive at / reach a place)

How can I **get to** the airport? Take the airport bus at the bus station.
When you **get to** New York, ring me. OK, give me your number.

D Other phrases with get

Maria and David are **getting married** in April.
When you **get back** from Hong Kong, ring me. (= return / come home)
(See also **get up** in Unit 23.)

When I **get home**, I have my lunch.
I **get there** at 6 o'clock, so please ring me at 6.30.
[NOT get ~~to~~ home or get ~~to~~ there.]

Exercises

10.1 Complete these sentences using (a), (b) or (c).

1 I studied too much and I got (a) hot (b) tired (c) sick.
2 I ate too much and I got (a) hot (b) tired (c) sick.
3 I sat in the sun too much and I got (a) hot (b) tired (c) sick.

10.2 Complete these sentences using *get* and a word from the box.

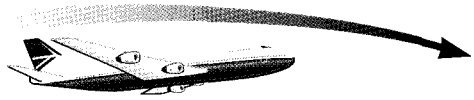
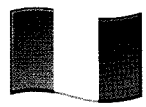
better	light	dark	cold	wet

1 The sun is going down. It's getting dark.
2 When the sun comes up it .....
3 She's in hospital but she .....
4 It's raining! I .....!
5 Please close the window. I .....

10.3 What/Who do you *get* if ...

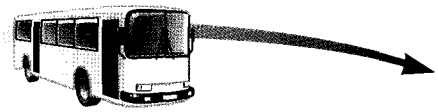
1 you want to post a letter? a stamp
2 somebody is ill?
3 you want a drink of water?
4 you want to write something down?
5 you want to read the news?
6 you want to go to the airport?
7 you want to earn some money?

10.4 Fill the gaps in these sentences.

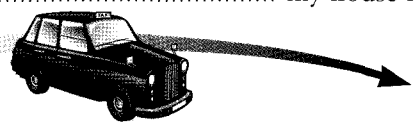
Singapore (dep 0545) Paris (arr 1230)

1 This plane ..... Paris at 1230.



university (25 minutes) my house

2 The bus from the university ..... my house in 25 minutes.



hotel airport

3 How ..... the airport? Take a taxi. The bus is very slow!

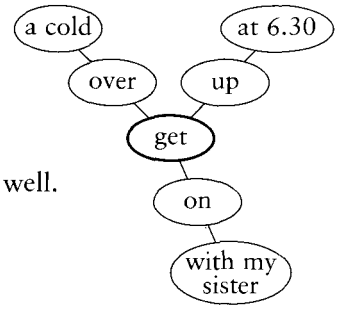
10.5 Answer the questions.

1 In your country, how old are people when they get married?
2 When do people get married? Which day? Which month(s)?
3 What time do you get home every day? How do you get there?
4 Fill the gap: Now you can look at the key and ..... the answers!

11 Phrasal verbs

A What are phrasal verbs?

Phrasal verbs have two parts: a verb + a preposition.

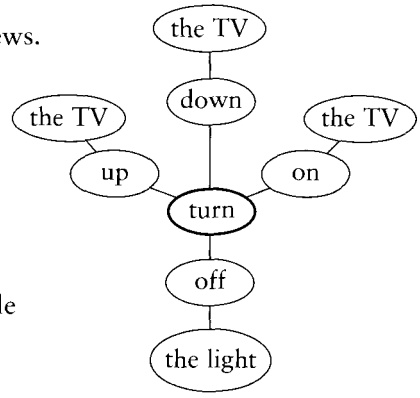


get up/on/over

I **got up** at 6.30 this morning. I'm tired now.
I hated my sister when I was young but now we **get on** very well.
He soon **got over** his cold. (= he got better quickly)

turn on/off/up/down

He always **turns on** the TV at 9 o'clock to watch the news.
It's a sunny day. **Turn** the light **off**.
Turn the TV **up**. I can't hear it.
Turn the TV **down**. It's too loud.



go on/off

Don't stop. **Go on** talking. It's very interesting.
A bomb **went off** in a London station today. Four people are still in hospital.

put something on

It's cold and windy outside. **Put** your coat **on**. *or* **Put on** your coat.

come on

Come on! We're late.

B One phrasal verb, different meanings

Note that one phrasal verb can often have different meanings.

turn down

She **turned down** the stereo. (= made it not so loud)
She **turned down** the invitation. (= refused it)

do up

She **did up** her coat.

She **did up** her flat.

take off

Our plane **takes off** at 12.30. (= leaves the ground)
She **took off** her shoes. (= removed them from her feet)

Tip: Make a special page in your notebook. Write down any phrasal verbs you see or hear.

Exercises

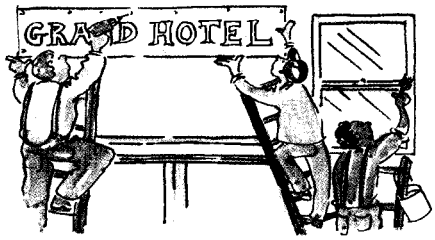
11.1 **Match a sentence on the left with a sentence on the right. Draw lines.**

1 It's getting late.	a Turn it down then.
2 It's very cold today.	b Please turn your music down.
3 That funny programme is on soon.	c It's time to get up.
4 Her boyfriend left her.	d Do up your coat.
5 I'm trying to work.	e Put on your raincoat.
6 The flat is quite old.	f She got over it quickly.
7 It's raining today.	g Turn on the TV.
8 I don't want to accept that job.	h We can do it up nicely.

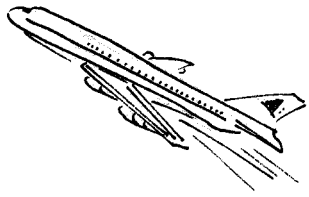
11.2 **Put the correct prepositions in these sentences.**

1 It's dark in here. Turn ..... the lights.
2 Our plane takes ..... at 6.25 and lands at 7.50.
3 Come .....! It's time to get .....
4 The children took ..... their school uniforms when they got home.
5 It's time to turn ..... the TV and go to bed now.
6 That teacher always gets .... her students.
7 The students went ..... working until late at night.
8 When they got to the beach, he put ..... his swimming trunks and ran down to the sea.

11.3 **What is happening in these pictures? Use one of the phrasal verbs from the opposite page to describe each picture.**

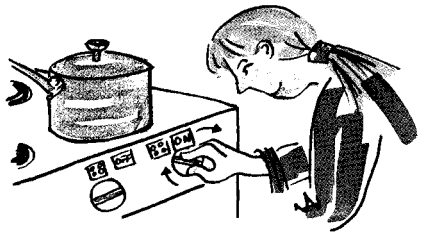


1 They are doing up the hotel.



3 .....

2 .....



4 .....

11.4 **Organise the words on the opposite page into groups, in any way that makes sense to you, for example, clothes, movement.**

11.5 **Replace the <u>underlined</u> words with a phrasal verb from the opposite page.**

1 The plane <u>left</u> at midnight.
2 I <u>removed</u> my hat and coat.
3 She <u>continued</u> writing novels all her life.
4 He soon <u>got better from</u> the flu.

12 Everyday things

A Things we do every day

I wake up

get up

go to the bathroom

have a shower

have breakfast

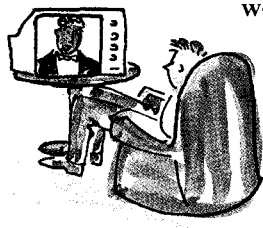
listen to the radio

go to work

come home

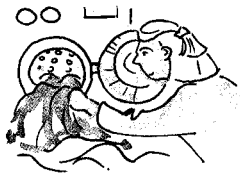
make dinner

phone (*or* call) a friend


watch TV

go to bed

B Sometimes I ...


wash clothes

clean the house

go for a walk

write letters

C Questions about everyday things

How often do you read the newspaper / watch TV? Three times a week / every day, etc.
What time do you get up / go to work? Seven o'clock. / Half past eight. etc.
How do you go to work? By bus/train/car, etc.

D Usually/normally (what I do typically)

We say I **usually/normally** get up at eight o'clock, *but* today I got up at eight-thirty.
[NOT ~~I used to~~ / ~~I'm used to get up~~ at eight o'clock!]
(See also Units 3 and 6.)

Exercises

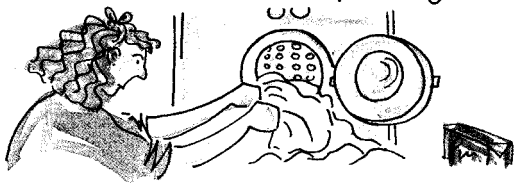
12.1 Write the answers for *yourself.*

1 I usually wake up at .....
2 I go to the bathroom and have .....
3 I usually have ..... for breakfast.
4 I go to work by .....
5 I usually have a cup of tea/coffee at ..... o'clock.

12.2 What do they usually do?

1 He ...listens to the radio every morning.....

2

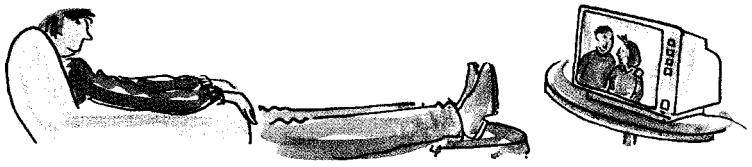


She w..... (every Saturday)

3

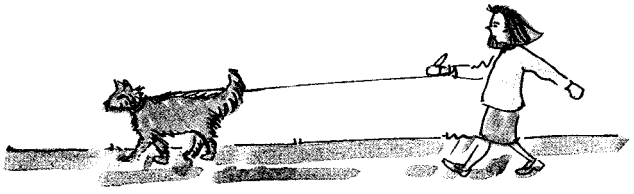
He c..... (every weekend)

4



He w..... (every evening)

5



She g..... (every Sunday)

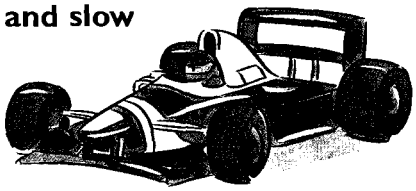
12.3 Ask questions.

	topic	*question*	*answer*
1	get up	What time do you get up?	Seven-thirty, usually.
2	go for a walk	How ...	Every Saturday.
3	go to work	How ...	By train.
4	have dinner	When ...	Between seven and eight o'clock, usually.

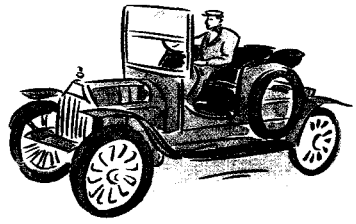
19 Manner

Manner = **how** we do something

A Fast and slow



This car goes very **fast**. It's a **fast** car.

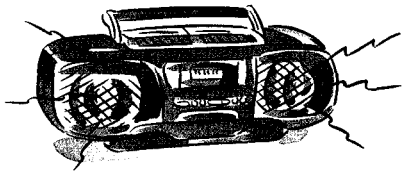


This car goes very **slowly**. It's a **slow** car.

B Right and wrong

This sentence is **right**. I like coffee very much. ✓
This sentence is **wrong**. I like very much coffee. ✘

C Loud and quiet /laʊd/ and /'kwaɪət/



The music is too **loud**.

It's very **quiet** here.

The teacher speaks very **quietly**. We can't hear **him**.
She sang loudly.

D Well and badly

She's a **good** driver. She drives **well**.
He's a **bad** driver. He drives **badly**.

E Way

Way means **how** someone does something.

He's speaking **in a friendly way**.

She's speaking **in an unfriendly way**.

Exercises

19.1 Complete the sentences.

1 This train is **slow**. It goes very ...slowly.....
2 He is a **bad** singer. He sings very .....
3 She is always **loud**. She speaks very .....
4 He's a **fast** swimmer. He swims very .....
5 This girl is **quiet**. She always speaks .....
6 He's a **good** English-speaker. He speaks English .....

19.2 Which do you think is better? Use your dictionary if you want to.

1 A loud person or a quiet person?
2 A fast bus or a slow bus?
3 A friendly person or an unfriendly person?
4 A right answer or a wrong answer?
5 To speak politely or impolitely?
6 To speak in a strange way or in a normal way?

19.3 Find words from the left-hand page.

w r o n g o
e c i b a d
l u b g e z
l o u d h i
s e f a s t

19.4 Use a dictionary. Are the definitions right or wrong?

word	*definition*	*right (✓)*	*wrong (✘)*
suddenly	very slowly		✘
sadly	in an unhappy way		
strangely	not in a normal way		
quickly	very slowly		
easily	with no difficulty		

19.5 Make sentences about yourself and your friends/family. Use the new words opposite.

I play tennis well.

20 Irregular verbs

Most verbs in English are regular but some of the most common verbs in English are irregular. The forms here are the infinitive (go, come), the past simple (went, came) and the past participle (gone, come).

A All forms the same

cost cost cost	cut /kʌt/ cut cut	hurt hurt hurt
let let let	put /pʊt/ put put	shut /ʃʌt/ shut shut

B Two different forms

run ran run	read /riːd/ read /red/ read /red/	feel felt felt
keep kept kept	sleep slept slept	leave left left
come came come	become became become	
bring brought brought	buy bought bought	catch caught caught
fight fought fought	teach taught taught	think thought thought
find found found	spend spent spent	learn learnt learnt
pay paid /peɪd/ paid	say said /sed/ said	
win won won	lose lost lost	shine shone shone
sell sold sold	tell told told	sit sat sat
meet met met	get got got	shoot shot shot
stand stood stood	understand understood understood	
make made made	have had had	do did done
hear heard heard	beat beat beaten	

C Three different forms

be was/were been	go went gone	begin began begun
drink drank drunk	sing sang sung	swim swam swum
fly flew flown	know knew known	throw threw thrown
break broke broken	choose chose chosen	speak spoke spoken
steal stole stolen	wake woke woken	take took taken
wear wore worn	drive drove driven	ride rode ridden
rise rose risen	write wrote written	eat ate eaten
give gave given	forget forgot forgotten	fall fell fallen

Tip: When you learn a new irregular verb, add it to one of the groups of verbs on this page.

Exercises

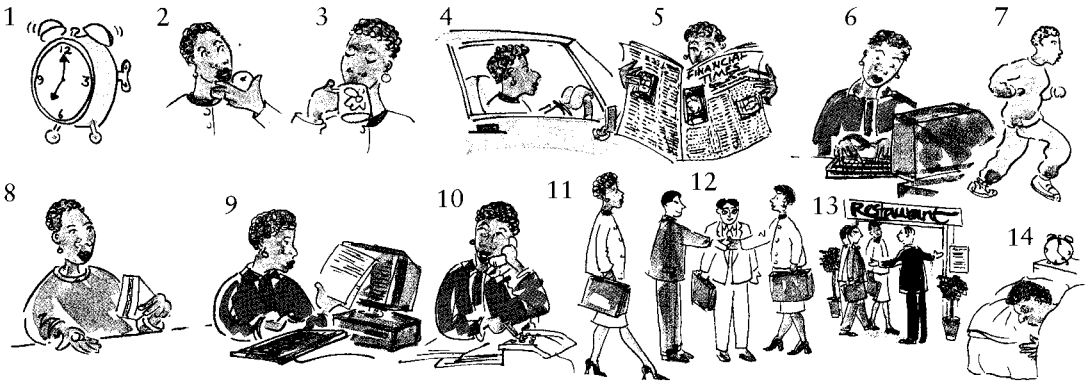
20.1 Do you know what the verbs opposite mean? Write out the infinitive form of each of the verbs with its meaning in your own language beside it. Use a dictionary if you want to.

20.2 Write these words out in their three forms. Then find a verb on the opposite page which has the opposite meaning. Write it out in its three forms.

1 open *open, opened, opened; shut, shut, shut*
2 give
3 come
4 make
5 walk
6 wake
7 remember
8 rise
9 win
10 buy

20.3 Use the pictures and complete this story about Jane yesterday.

Yesterday Jane (1)..... up at 7.00. She (2)..... an apple and she (3)..... a cup of hot chocolate. Then she got in her car and (4)..... to work. At work she (5)..... a newspaper and then she (6)..... some letters. At lunch-time she (7)..... in the park for half an hour and then she (8)..... a sandwich. After lunch she (9)..... at her desk again and (10)..... some telephone calls. In the evening she (11)..... the office at six o'clock and (12)..... some Japanese visitors. They (13)..... to a restaurant together. After a busy day Jane (14)..... very well.



20.4 Choose the best verbs opposite. Complete the sentences with the correct past participle form.

1 We have ..... in the sea every day this week.
2 Where is my bike? Someone has ..... it!
3 I have ..... a long time on this work.
4 That boy has ..... very lazy recently.
5 I hope Jack has ..... the bus and won't be late home.
6 Poor John. He has ..... his leg badly. But he hasn't ..... it.

20.5 Write sentences of your own with verbs from the box. Use the past tense.

bring	choose	fall	feel	fly	keep
pay	speak	teach	tell	think	win

20.6 Read all three parts of all the verbs on the opposite page aloud. Then cover parts two and three. Can you remember what they are?

21 Common uncountable words

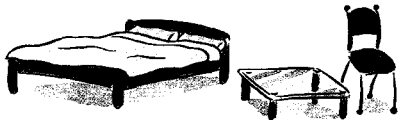
A What is countable?

apples shoes plates COUNTABLE (You can count them: 4 apples, 2 shoes)

sugar money luggage UNCOUNTABLE (You can't count it: NOT 3 ~~luggages~~)

Can I have **three apples** and **some sugar**, please?
Are these shoes yours? Is this **luggage** yours?

B Everyday uncountable words



This **furniture** is modern.

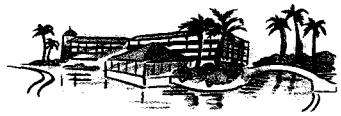
The **traffic** is bad today.

I'll give you some **advice** about your future.

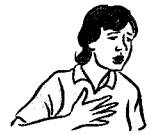
He can give you some useful **information** about Bangkok.

There is some bad **news** today.

It's terrible **weather** today.

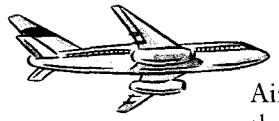


Accommodation here is expensive.

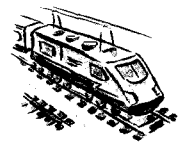


I need some fresh **air**.

Studying is **hard work**.



Air **travel** is faster than rail **travel**.



C Food

A lot of uncountable nouns are kinds of food and drink.

rice spaghetti butter bread milk water tea coffee

Note: When we want to say how much we want, we say, three loaves of bread, two litres of milk, a kilo of apples.

Tip: When you learn a new noun, write it down in a phrase which shows if it is countable or uncountable.

Exercises

21.1 Fill the gaps with an uncountable noun opposite.

1 I'd like to buy a car but I haven't got enough .....
2 Cows give us ..... and .....
3 If you don't know what to do, ask your parents for some .....
4 The ..... at the seaside is very good for you.
5 Rob left school last month and is now looking for .....
6 There is always a lot of ..... in central London.

21.2 Match the words on the right with the words on the left.

1 heavy	information
2 useful	travel
3 bad	water
4 modern	luggage
5 brown	news
6 cold	furniture
7 space	bread

21.3 Find an adjective to go with the uncountable nouns in the box.

cold weather, British money

weather	money	sugar	traffic	advice	accommodation	air	
work	rice	spaghetti	butter	milk	tea	coffee	

21.4 Fill the gaps with the correct form of the verb *be*.

1 Accommodation in the city centre ..... expensive.
2 Spaghetti with Italian tomato sauce ..... very good.
3 The weather in Scotland ..... best in the autumn.
4 The news ..... better today than it ..... yesterday.
5 Work ..... the most important thing in Sam's life.
6 Their furniture ..... very old and very beautiful.

21.5 Correct the mistakes in these sentences.

1 The news ~~are~~ not very good today.
The news is not very good today.
2 Where can I get some informations about your country?
3 Let me give you an advice.
4 Cook these spaghetti for ten minutes.
5 Can I have a bread, please?
6 Mary is looking for a new work.
7 We should buy some new furnitures.
8 The east of the country usually has a better weather than the west.
9 We went on two long travels last year.
10 I must find a new accommodation soon.

22 Common adjectives: good and bad things

A (+) 'good' adjectives

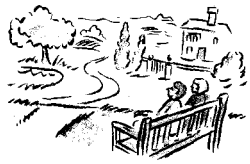
A good restaurant. A **better** restaurant. The **best** restaurant in town.

This restaurant is **better than** that one.
nice (+) **lovely** (++) **wonderful** (+++) **excellent** (++++)

A: That's a **nice** jacket.
B: Thank you.

A: It's a **lovely** day today!
B: Yes, it is.

A **wonderful** view



Mary's a **wonderful** person.
Everybody loves her.

A: Do you want to go to London on Saturday?
B: That's an **excellent** (= very good) idea!

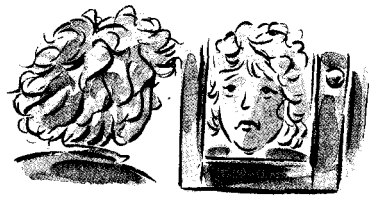
When you answer and want to say how you feel:
A: The train arrives at six o'clock; dinner is at seven.
B: **Excellent! / Great! / Wonderful! / Lovely! / Perfect!**

B (-) 'bad' adjectives

bad (**worse / the worst**) (-) **awful** (- -) **terrible** (- - -) **horrible** (- - -)

bad weather

My hair is **awful!**



The weather last year was **worse than** this year.
Tim is a **horrible** person. Nobody likes him. (used about people)
I had a **terrible** day at work today. (used about situations)
The traffic's **terrible** at 5 o'clock on Fridays.

Note: We often say **not bad** when we are speaking:
A: I get $500 a week in my job.
B: That's **not bad!** (= good!)

You can say these adjectives with **how**:
A: I have to get up at 5.30 tomorrow.
B: Oh, **how awful! / horrible!** [NOT ~~how bad~~]

Exercises

22.1 **Fill the gaps, as in the example.**

1 My hair's ....awful..... I must go to the hairdresser's.
2 The weather's ..... I don't want to go out.
3 The traffic is ..... in the city centre. Take the train.
4 That's a(n) ..... idea! Let's do it!
5 How .....! Three exams on the same day!
6 What a ..... house! The sea is only 100 metres away!
7 My timetable's not ..... I'm free on Wednesdays and Fridays.

22.2 **What can you say? Someone says to you ...**

1 Do you like my new jacket?
2 I have to get up at 4.30 tomorrow morning.
3 Shall we go out for dinner tonight?
4 (*In your town*) Excuse me. Is there a good restaurant in this town?
5 What sort of person is your English teacher?

22.3 **What goes together? Match a description from the left with an expression from the right. Draw lines.**

1 Blue sky, sun 25°.	a Wonderful news.
2 5 stars (★★★★★), very famous.	b Awful weather.
3 Bad person. Nobody likes him/her.	c Lovely weather.
4 90 out of 100 in an exam.	d An excellent idea.
5 Grey sky, wind, rain, 11°.	e The best hotel in town.
6 We can take a taxi.	f A horrible person.

22.4 **Use a dictionary. Put these new words into the *good* or *bad* column.**

dreadful	ghastly	gorgeous	marvellous	horrendous	fine	superb	brilliant

good (+)	*bad (-)*
	dreadful

22.5 **Look at the adjectives in 22.4. Think of two nouns to go with each of the adjectives.**
dreadful weather/film

23 Common adjectives: people

In this unit, ** = normal, **** = stronger

A Saying positive (+)/good things about people

Nice is the most common word used for people who we like / who are good.
Mary's very **nice**.
Richard's a **nice** man.

If we want to make **nice** stronger, we can use **wonderful**.
nice (**) ⟶ **wonderful** (****)

Ron is a **wonderful** teacher. All the students love him.
But we don't say 'Mary is ~~very~~ wonderful', we just say 'Mary is wonderful'.

If someone is good to other people, we use **kind**.
She's very **kind**; she helps me with the children.

Other 'good' things about people

My teacher is a **lovely** man. (= very kind / I like him very much)
My friend Neil is very **easy-going**. (= relaxed, easy to be with)
Maureen's a **happy** person. (≠ **an unhappy** person)
All my friends are more **intelligent** than me. (= clever, good at school subjects, etc.)

B Saying negative (-)/bad things about people

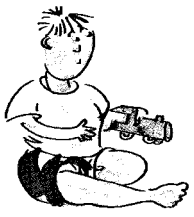
Marcia is **not very nice**.

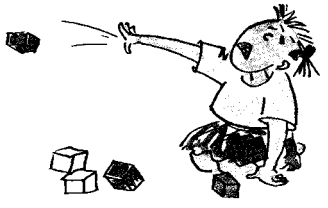
not very nice (**) ⟶ **horrible** (****)

Margaret is a **horrible** woman; nobody likes her.
My uncle is a **difficult** person. He is never happy.
That waiter is **stupid**. I asked for coffee and he has given me tea! (**stupid** **** is a very strong word)
I don't like **selfish** people. (= people who think only of themselves)

C Little children

We often say that little children are **good** or **well-behaved**. If they are not, we say they are **naughty**.
Tim is very **good** / **well-behaved**, but his little sister is very **naughty**.





D Prepositions

Jean was nice/kind/wonderful **to** me when I was in hospital.
You were horrible **to** me yesterday!
It was nice/kind **of** you to remember my birthday.

Exercises

23.1 What do you think B said? Complete the sentences.

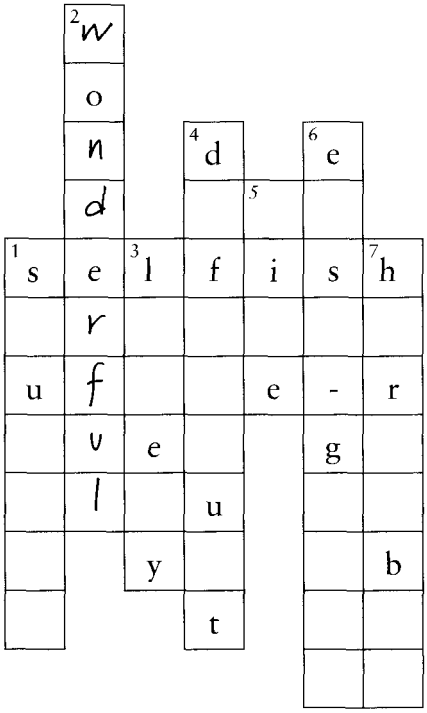
1 A: Mary's very nice.
B: She's more than nice, she's .....!

2 A: Was George not very nice to you?
B: He was really .....!

3 A: Let me carry your bag.
B: Thanks, that's .....

4 A: Is your little brother well-behaved?
B: No, he's .....

23.2 Complete the word puzzle. Use the letters of *selfish* and words from the opposite page.



23.3 Circle the words that describe *you*.

I am:	easy-going sometimes difficult kind to animals sometimes stupid happy intelligent selfish horrible to some people nice to my friends

23.4 Fill in the correct prepositions.

1 The teacher is never horrible ..to.. the students.
2 It is kind ..... you to help me.
3 Barbara was wonderful ..... me when I needed a friend.
4 It was nice ..... her to ring me.

24 Words and prepositions

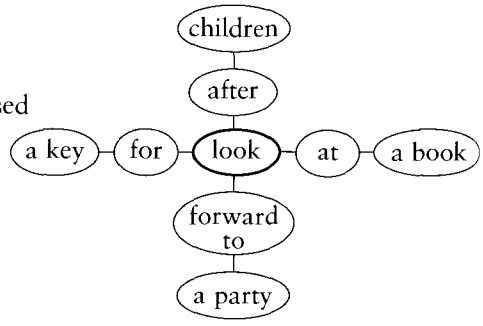
A Verbs

Some verbs are usually followed by a preposition.
I **listen to** the radio in bed in the morning.
I **waited for** the bus for half an hour yesterday.
I **asked for** a black coffee, not a white one.
Where do I **pay for** our meal?
This book **belongs to** Sarah Smith.

What are you **thinking about**?
Helena **thanked** her mother **for** the present.
Jamie **apologised for** being late.

B Same verb, different preposition

Some verbs have different meanings when they are used with different prepositions, for example, **look**.



I love **looking at** old photographs.
If you want to find something, for example, your key, you must **look for** it.
Parents **look after** their children (= they take care of them).
You **look forward to** something nice in the future, for example, a friend's letter, a holiday.

C Adjectives

Some adjectives are also followed by prepositions.
I'm **good at** geography but **bad at** maths.
I'm **interested in** (hearing) all your news.
He is **afraid of** mice.
John is **proud of** winning a medal and his mother is **proud of** him.

Note: You are **used to** (*or* **accustomed to**) what you know well; you have to **get used to / accustomed to** something new, for example a new school or driving on the other side of the road; you are used to doing something, I'm used to getting up early, I always do.

D Grammar

Prepositions are followed by a noun: Joe is **good at tennis** *or*
the -ing form of the verb: Joe is **good at playing** the piano [NOT good at ~~play~~ the piano].

Tip: Look carefully at prepositions when you read in English. Make a note of any phrases which use prepositions in a new way.

Exercises

24.1 **Match a phrase on the left with a phrase on the right, to make seven sentences.**

1 John is waiting	for his mistake.
2 This bicycle belongs	about the holidays.
3 The children thanked their grandmother	for a train to London.
4 Sally is listening	to the hotel.
5 He apologised	for our tickets.
6 Let me pay	to her walkman.
7 Billy is thinking	for the money.

24.2 **Complete these sentences with a preposition and an appropriate noun or pronoun.**

1 Joanna can't read yet but she likes looking ..... at books.....
2 A nurse looks .....
3 I can't find my glasses? Could you help me look .....?
4 It's my birthday soon. I'm really looking .....
5 Why are you looking ..... in that way? Is my face dirty?
6 I don't like my job very much. I'm looking .....
7 Alex is going to France in July. He is looking .....
8 I often look ..... when their parents go out.

24.3 **Fill the gaps with a preposition.**

Anne has got used (1)..... her new job and is doing well there. She is very good (2)..... talking to customers. She always listens (3)..... them. She is very interested (4)..... sport and she belongs (5)..... a tennis club and a swimming club. Her parents were very proud (6)..... her when she won a medal for swimming last year.

24.4 **Hiroshi is a visitor from Japan. Make sentences about what he found strange, at first, in Britain.**

1 driving on the left ✓ Hiroshi was used to driving on the left.
2 speaking English every day ✘ He wasn't used to speaking English every day.
3 eating British food ✘
4 traffic jams ✓
5 expensive shops ✓
6 British money ✘

24.5 **Answer these questions about *yourself*.**

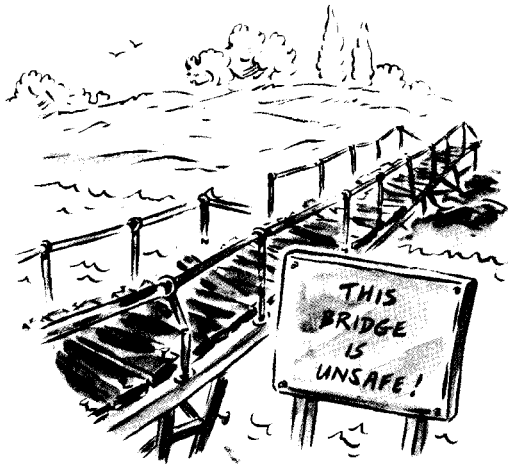
1 What were you good at at school? What were you bad at?
2 What do you usually ask for when you go to a café?
3 What are you proud of?
4 What are you afraid of?
5 What kind of music do you like listening to?
6 What are you looking forward to?
7 Do you belong to any clubs?
8 Are you used to eating different kinds of food?

25 Prefixes

Prefixes (at the beginning of words) can help you to understand what a new word means. Here are some common prefixes.

prefix	*meaning*	*examples*
ex (+noun)	was but not now	ex-wife, ex-president
half (+noun or adjective)	50% of something	half-price, half-hour
in, im (+adjective)	not	informal, impossible
non (+adjective or noun)	not	non-smoking
pre	before	pre-school
re (+verb)	again	redo, rewrite
un (+adjective or noun)	not	unhappy, unsafe

An **ex-wife** is a wife who is now divorced.
President Gorbachev is an **ex-President** of Russia.
A **half-hour** journey is a journey of 30 minutes.
Something that cost £10 yesterday and costs £5 today is **half-price**.
Informal clothes are clothes like jeans and trainers. Formal clothes are things like a suit.
If something is **impossible**, you can't do it. It is impossible to read with your eyes closed.
A **non-smoking** room is a room where people may not smoke.
Pre-school children are children who are still too young to go to school.
To **redo** something is to do it a second time and to **rewrite** something is to write it a second time.
Unhappy means sad, the opposite of happy.
Unsafe means dangerous, the opposite of safe.



Tip: Sometimes words with prefixes have a hyphen (-), e.g. a half-hour programme, and sometimes they don't, e.g. an impossible question. Use a dictionary when you are not sure if there is a hyphen or not.

Exercises

25.1 Choose one of the words from the prefix table to fit in these sentences.

1 This part of the restaurant is non-smoking.
2 I can't read this. Please ..... your homework.
3 In ..... English we often say 'Hi'.
4 I liked school but my sister was very ..... there.
5 I bought two T-shirts because they were ..... in the sale.
6 Don't walk on that wall – the notice says it is .....

25.2 Write your own sentences to show what these words mean.

ex-wife	ex-president	redo
impossible	pre-school	

25.3 What do you think these words and phrases mean? Look at the table on the opposite page to help you.

1 an ex-husband a husband who is now divorced from his wife
2 pre-exam nerves
3 an incorrect answer
4 an unread book
5 to retell a story
6 a half-brother
7 an unfinished letter
8 a non-alcoholic drink
9 to reread a book
10 to readdress a letter

25.4 Find one more example of a word using the prefixes in the table. Use a dictionary to help you. Write a phrase or sentence using your word.

ex: My ex-boss lives near me.
half: You stop at half-time in a football match.

25.5 Write a paragraph with at least eight of the example words from the table.

25.6 Find the negative forms of these words. Use a dictionary if necessary.

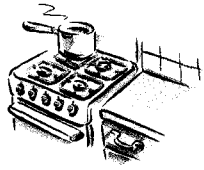
1 possible impossible
2 comfortable
3 safe
4 formal
5 smoking
6 happy
7 polite
8 correct

26 Suffixes

Suffixes come at the end of words. They help you to understand the meaning of a new word. Here are some common suffixes.

suffix	*meaning*	*examples*
er, or (noun)	person	worker, swimmer, instructor
er, or (noun)	machine, thing	cooker, word processor
ful (adjective)	full of	useful, beautiful
ology (noun)	subject of study	sociology, psychology
ics (noun, singular)	subject of study	economics, politics
less (adjective)	without	useless, endless
ly	makes an adverb from an adjective	sadly, happily
ness	makes an abstract noun from an adjective	happiness, sadness
y	makes an adjective from a noun	sandy, sunny

He's a hard **worker**. He works 12 hours a day.
Her tennis is much better now that she has a new **instructor**.
She's a very good **swimmer**.
She was in the Olympic team.
We've got a new gas **cooker**
so the food should be delicious!



Thanks for the information. It was very **useful**.
What a **beautiful** photo. I think it will win the competition.

Studying **sociology** teaches you about society.
Studying **psychology** teaches you about people.

Economics is the study of money and finance.
Although he is a very good Member of Parliament, he has never studied **politics**.

This book is no help at all – it's **useless**.
I can't finish this book – it's **endless**.

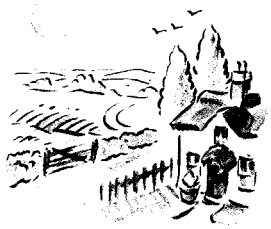
He was late for work so he went **quickly** to the station.
The little child danced **happily** across the grass.

The mother was smiling with **happiness** as she held her baby in her arms.
They said goodbye with great **sadness** because they
knew they would probably never meet again.

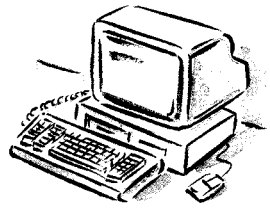
That beach is very popular with tourists
because it is long and **sandy**.
It's a lovely **sunny** day – let's go to the beach.

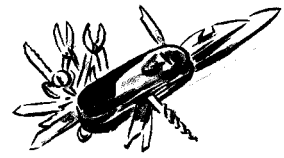
Exercises

26.1 Which of the example words do these pictures illustrate?



1 a sunny day..... 3 a golf i..... 5 a s.....





2 He's smiling h..... 4 a w..... 6 a u..... thing

26.2 Match the adjectives with the nouns in the box. Some adjectives go with more than one noun.

electric cooker / guitar

1 electric	3 beautiful	5 sunny	7 useful	9 useless
2 fast	4 sandy	6 hard	8 endless	

worker	cooker	beach	weather	car	idea
book	swimmer	guitar	smile	picture	fun

26.3 Match these books with their subjects – *sociology, psychology, economics* or *politics.*

1 The Role of the President in the US Congress
2 British Society in the 1950s
3 Banking Today
4 Why People Smile

26.4 Are there suffixes in your language? Write a translation or an explanation for the suffixes in the table.

26.5 What do you think these words and phrases mean? Use the information about prefixes and suffixes in the table to help you.

1 zoology the study of animals
2 a traveller
3 slowly
4 hopeful
5 rainy
6 painless
7 badly
8 a tin opener
9 mathematics
10 a footballer

27 Words you may confuse

This unit looks at words which are easy to mix up.

A Similar sounds

quite/quiet

This book is **quite** good. bad ⟶ quite good ⟶ good
My bedroom is very **quiet**. = silent / no noise

lose/loose

A: Why do I always **lose** my keys!
B: Here they are.
A: Oh, thank you!

If you **lose** something, you do not know where it is / you can't find it.

These trousers are very **loose**. (**loose** means they are not tight, because they are too big)

fell/felt

Fell is from **fall/fell/fallen.**
Yesterday I **fell** and broke my arm.
Felt is from **feel/felt/felt.**
I **felt** ill yesterday, but I **feel** OK today.

cooker/cook

This **cooker** costs £500. (= the thing you cook on)
He is a very good **cook**. (= the person who cooks)

B Similar or related meanings

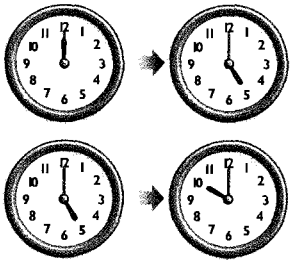
lend/borrow

If you **lend** something, you *give* it.
If you **borrow** something, you *get* it.
Sam wants a bicycle:
SAM: Will you **lend** me your bicycle? (= you *give* it to me for one day/an hour, etc.)
or Can I **borrow** your bicycle? (= I *get* it from you)
RITA: Yes, take it.
SAM: Thanks.

check/control

The passport officer **checked** my passport. (= looked at it)
The mouse **controls** the computer. (= tells it what to do)

C Other words often mixed up



In English the **afternoon** is from about 12 o'clock till 5 or 6 p.m.
The **evening** is from 5 or 6 p.m. until about 9 or 10 p.m.
After 9 or 10 p.m. it is the **night**.
They're **waiting for** the bus.
I **hope** I pass my exams. (= I really want to pass)
I have not studied; I **expect** I'll fail my exams. (= it's probable)

Exercises

27.1 **Fill the gaps with words from A opposite. The first letter is given.**

1 Please be ..quiet.. The baby is sleeping.
2 If you l..... your passport you must call the Embassy.
3 I f..... tired this morning, but I am OK now.
4 We are going to buy a c..... for our new kitchen.
5 She f..... and broke her leg. She had to go to hospital.
6 It's q..... cold today.
7 These shoes are very l..... I need smaller ones.
8 My sister is a good c..... I love eating at her house.

27.2 **Put a tick in the right box for each word. Look at the example.**

word	*sounds like?*	*yes (✓)*	*sounds like?*	*yes (✓)*
lose	juice		shoes	✓
loose	juice		shoes	
quite	right		higher	
quiet	right		higher	

27.3 **Answer these questions.**

1 What does a mouse do to a computer? It ....controls it.....
2 What does the passport officer do to your passport? He/She .....
3 If you want to use someone's camera for two hours, what do you say? Can I .....
.....
4 What do you say to someone at 3 p.m.? Good .....
5 What do people do at a bus stop? They .....
6 What do you say to a friend if you need £1 for the phone? Can you .....
.....
7 What do you say if someone makes too much noise? Please be .....

27.4 **Answer these questions for *yourself*.**

1 Are you expecting any visitors today?
2 What do you hope to do with this book?
3 Do you borrow things from your friends? What things?
4 Would you lend your best friend £200?

You can find other words that are often confused in these units in this book:

Do and **make**	Units 5 and 6
Take and **bring**	Units 8 and 9
Say and **tell**	Unit 13
Speak and **talk**	Unit 13
Rob and **steal**	Unit 57

28 Birth, marriage and death

A Birth

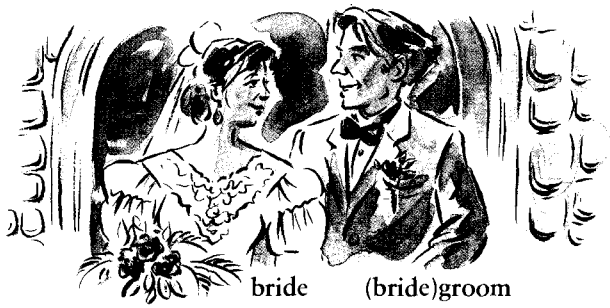
Diana **had a baby** yesterday.
It **was born** at 1.15 yesterday morning.
It **weighed** 3 kilograms.

They are going to **call** him John – after John, his grandfather.
Grandfather John's **birthday** is June 16th too – but **he was born** in 1945!
The baby's parents **were born** in 1974.

B Marriage

If you do not have a partner, you are **single**.
If you have a husband or wife, you are **married**.
If your husband or wife dies, you are **widowed**.
If your marriage breaks up, you are **separated/divorced** (the marriage has legally ended).

The wedding

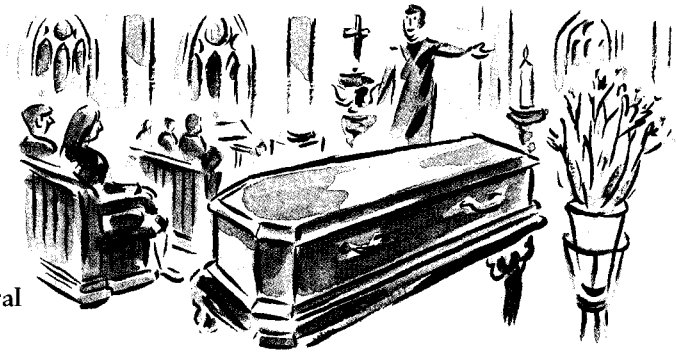


bride (bride)groom

Bill and Sarah **got married**.
Sarah **got married** to Bill. [NOT ~~with~~ Bill]
They (got) married in **church**.
They went on **honeymoon** to Italy.
They **were married** for twenty years.

C Death

Then Bill **became ill**.
He **died** last year.
He **died** of a heart attack.
Bill is **dead**.



The **funeral**

Exercises

28.1 When and where were you and your family and friends born? Write sentences about five people. My mother was born in Scotland on July 4th 1947.

28.2 When were these people born and when did they die? Write sentences.

1 Christopher Columbus (1451–1506) Christopher Columbus was born in 1451 and died in 1506.
2 Elvis Presley (1935–1977)
3 Genghis Khan (1162–1227)
4 Leonardo da Vinci (1452–1519)
5 George Washington (1732–1799)

28.3 Fill in the blanks with *died, dead* or *death*.

1 Jill's grandfather ..... last year.
2 His ..... was a great shock to her.
3 Her grandmother has been ..... for five years now.
4 She ..... of a heart attack.
5 Now all Jill's grandparents are .....

28.4 Find a word or phrase opposite which means ...

1 the name for a woman on her wedding day. bride
2 the name for a man on his wedding day.
3 what you are if you haven't got a partner.
4 to be X kilograms.
5 what you are if your marriage has legally ended.
6 a religious service for a dead person.
7 a holiday after a wedding.
8 what you are if your husband or wife dies.

28.5 Fill the gaps with words from the box.

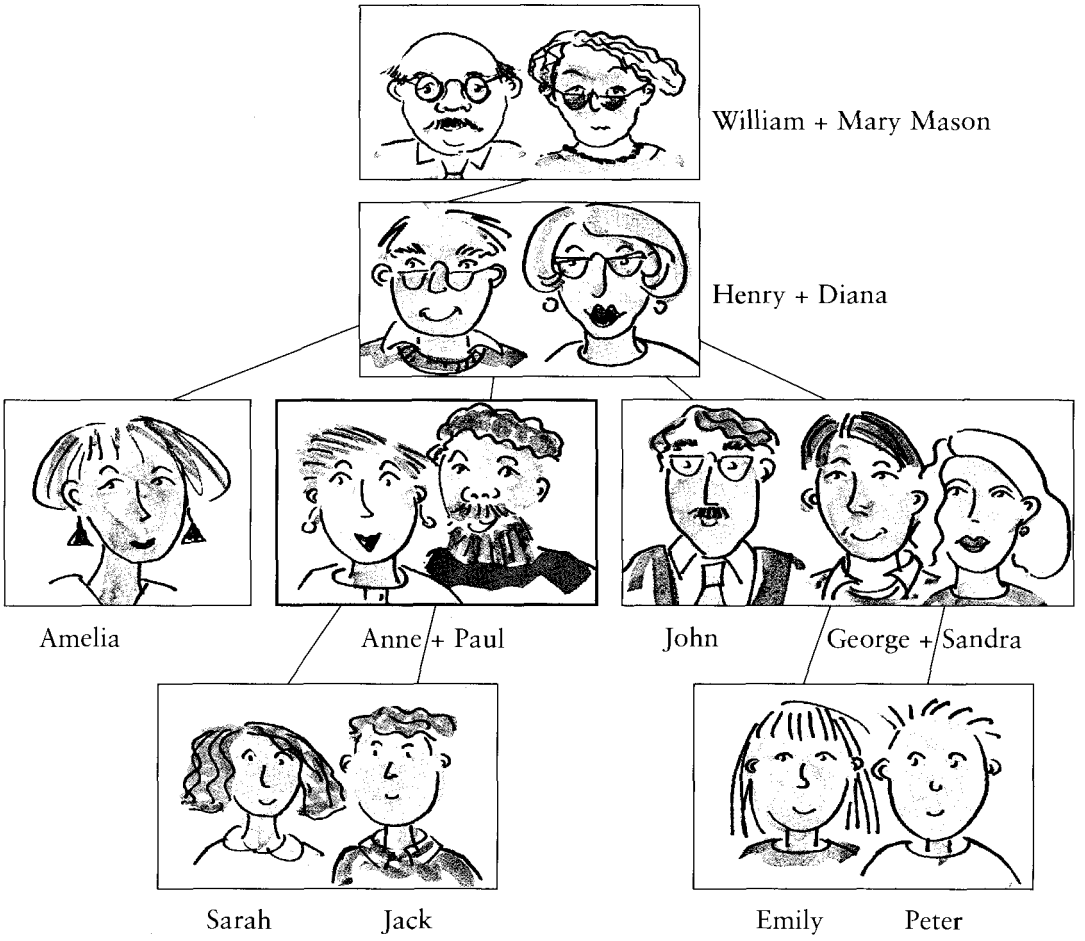
in	after	of	to	born	on

(1)..... 1993 Anne got married (2)..... Robert Smith. Unfortunately, Robert's grandmother, Rosemary Smith, died (3)..... old age soon after their wedding. Robert and Anne were (4)..... their honeymoon when she died. Anne's baby daughter was (5)..... two years later. They called the baby, Rosemary, (6)..... Robert's grandmother.

28.6 Write about your family. Use words and expressions from the opposite page.

29 The family

A family tree for some of Anne and Paul Mason's **relatives** *or* **relations.**



Paul is Anne's **husband** and Sarah and Jack's **father.**
Anne is Paul's **wife** and Sarah and Jack's **mother.**
Anne and Paul are Sarah and Jack's **parents.**
Sarah is Anne and Paul's **daughter.** Jack is their **son.**
Sarah is Jack's **sister.** Jack is Sarah's **brother.**
Henry is Sarah and Jack's **grandfather.** Diana is their **grandmother.**
Henry and Diana are Sarah and Jack's **grandparents.**
Sarah is Henry and Diana's **granddaughter.** Jack is their **grandson.**
John and George are Sarah and Jack's **uncles.**
Amelia and Sandra are Sarah and Jack's **aunts.**
Sarah is Amelia, John, George and Sandra's **niece.** Jack is their **nephew.**
Emily and Peter are Sarah and Jack's **cousins.**

Exercises

29.1 Look at the family tree on the opposite page. Finish the sentences.

1 Emily is Peter's ...sister.....
2 Peter is Emily's .....
3 Anne is Emily's .....
4 Paul is Peter's .....
5 Diana is Peter's .....
6 Henry is Emily's .....
7 Peter is Paul's .....
8 Emily is Paul's .....
9 Sandra is Emily's .....
10 Sandra is George's .....
11 Sarah is Peter's .....

29.2 Draw your family tree. Then write sentences. Write about your relations. *Anne is my mother.*

29.3 The Masons have some other relatives. Finish the paragraph about them.

Fiona Howard

Sandra has a brother, Howard. Howard is Peter's (1)..... Howard's wife is Emily's (2)..... They are all very good friends. But Henry has a sister, Fiona. Henry is Fiona's (3)..... Fiona does not get on well with William, her (4)..... but William loves Fiona's three sons who are his (5)..... Fiona's boys are Paul's (6)..... but they do not see each other very often. Then there is Anne's mother, Mrs Scott. She is Sarah and Jack's (7)..... She and Anne, her (8)....., like to play golf together.

29.4 Ask a friend. Then write sentences about your friend and his or her family. *Chen has one brother and no sisters.*

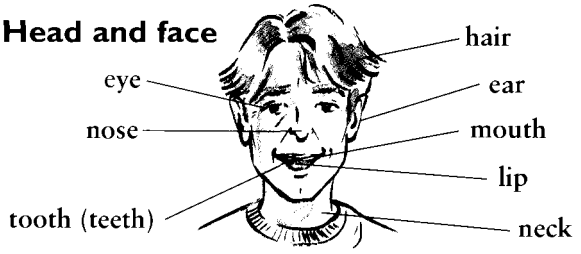
1 Have you got any brothers and sisters?
2 Have you got any cousins?
3 Have you got any nieces or nephews?
4 Have you got any grandparents?

29.5 Cover the page opposite. How many family words can you write down in two minutes? Check what you wrote carefully with the book. Did you spell everything correctly? Which words did you forget?

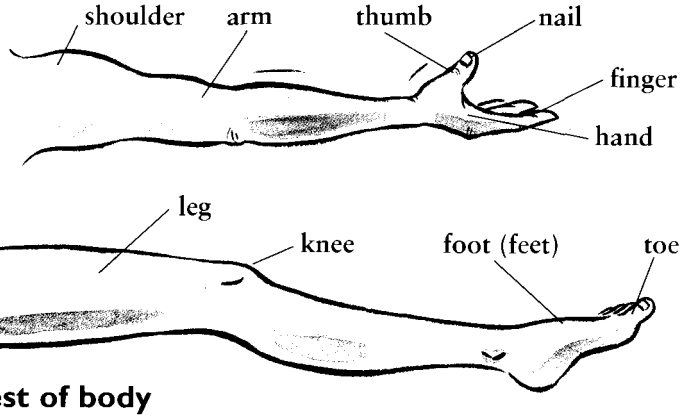
29.6 Write down the names of some people in your family. Then write down their relationship in English to you. Use a dictionary if necessary.

30 Parts of the body

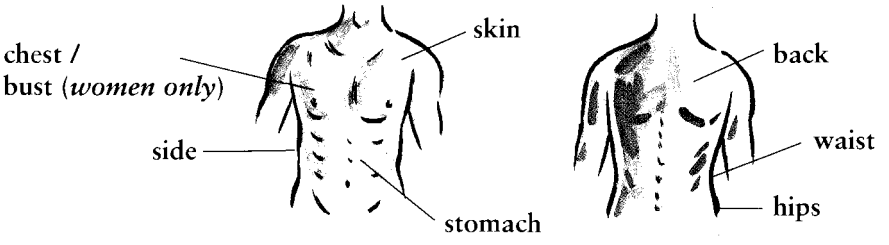
A Head and face



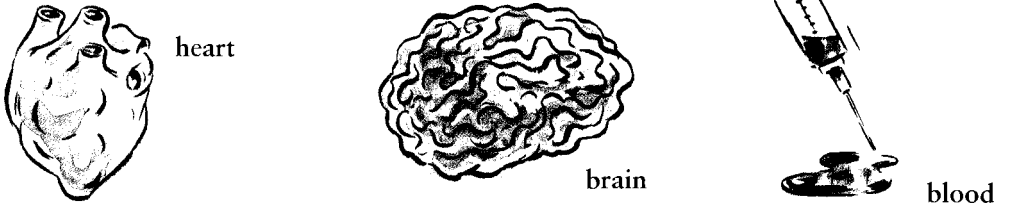
B Arm and leg



C Rest of body



D Inside the body



E Pronunciation problems

eye knee stomach heart
blood foot tooth

F Grammar

Usually we use my, your, his, her, etc. with parts of the body.
Jane is washing **her** hair. I have a pain in **my** leg.
[NOT Jane is washing ~~the~~ hair. NOT I have a pain in ~~the~~ leg.]

Exercises

30.1 What are these parts of the body?

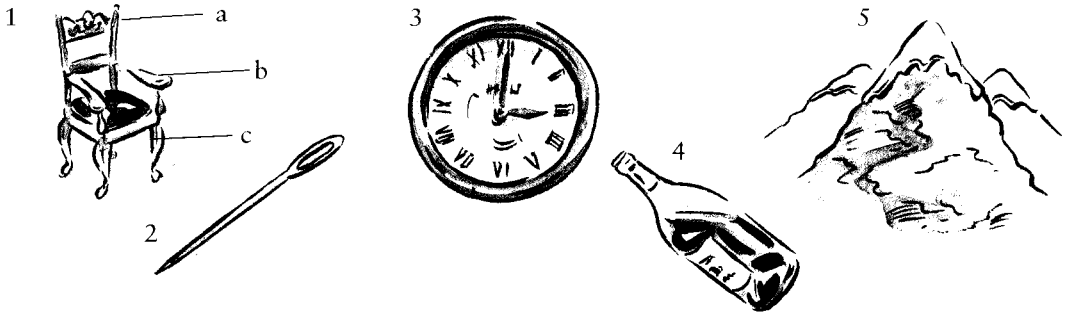
1 eken knee
2 osen
3 rathe
4 hamcost
5 olderush
6 are
7 hotot

30.2 Complete these sentences with words from the opposite page.

1 A hand has five .....fingers.....
2 A foot has five .....
3 An adult has 32 .....
4 You smell with your .....
5 The ..... is a symbol of love.
6 You hear with your .....
7 The child sat on her dad's .....
8 Your ..... type can be A, B, AB or O.

30.3 Parts of the body words are used in different contexts too.

1 A chair has arms, legs and a back. What do you think they are?
2 This is a needle. Where is its eye?
3 This is a clock. Where is its face? Where are its hands?
4 This is a bottle. Where is its neck?
5 This is a mountain. Where is its foot?



30.4 Parts of the body are often used in compound nouns too. Complete these nouns with a word from the opposite page.

1 ....arm.....chair

3 .....stick

5 .....scarf

2 .....ball

4 .....brush

6 .....bag

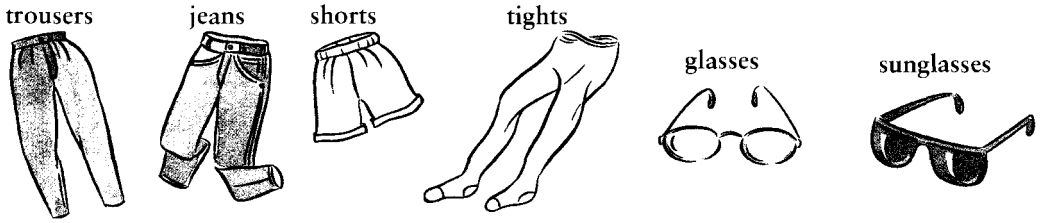
30.5 Write down six of the words from the opposite page together with the same words in your own language. Then write down six different words with a picture of what the word means. Next week, test yourself. Which group of words do you remember best – those which you learnt with a translation or those which you learnt with a picture?

31 Clothes

A Clothes

B Plural words

These words are always plural in English. They need a plural verb.

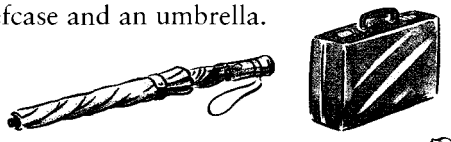


My suit is new but these trousers are old. Her shorts/jeans/tights are blue.
Note: You say: a pair of shorts/glasses/trousers, etc.

C Verbs

You **wear** clothes but you **carry** things. [NOT you ~~use~~ clothes]

Naomi **is wearing** a long red coat. She's **carrying** a suitcase and a small handbag.
You can also say: Naomi **has (got)** a red coat **on**.
You **carry** a briefcase and an umbrella.



In the morning you **get dressed** or **put** your clothes **on**. At night you **get undressed** or **take your clothes off**.

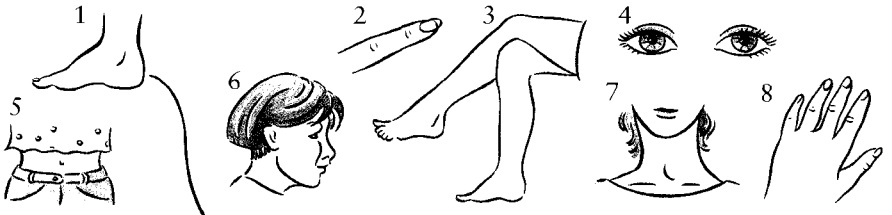
Tip: Can you name all the clothes you usually wear? If not, use a dictionary to help you find the words you need.

Exercises

31.1 Put these words into one or both columns.

	men	*women*
coat jacket dress tie belt shoes watch suit skirt shirt ring trousers sweater T-shirt handbag briefcase	coat	coat

31.2 Match the part of the body with the item of clothing.



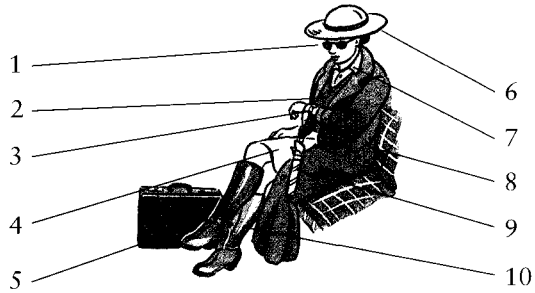
scarf belt shoe hat glove glasses ring tights

31.3 Choose one of the verbs in the box and put it in the right form.

be wear carry have

1 John's jeans ....are..... blue and his T-shirt ..... red.
2 Julia ..... jeans and a T-shirt today.
3 Meena ..... got a red coat on and she ..... some flowers. Where is she going?
4 Sarah's dress ..... old but her shoes ..... new.
5 Last year John's trousers ..... white. Now they ..... grey.
6 ..... this a new pair of jeans?

31.4 Look at the picture and write the names next to the numbers.

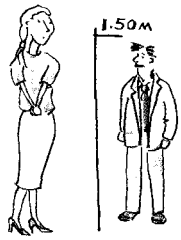


31.5 Write a paragraph about what you are wearing today.

I'm wearing a white T-shirt and a blue jumper. I've got a pair of black trousers on. I'm wearing blue socks and white trainers. I've also got a watch and a pair of glasses on.

32 Describing people

A Height (= how many metres?)



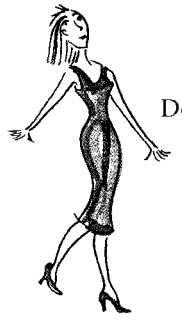
Mary Pimm Tom Jakes

Mary Pimm is a very **tall** woman.
[NOT Mary Pimm is a very ~~high~~ woman.]

Tom Jakes is quite **short**.
[NOT Tom Jakes is quite ~~low~~.]

If you aren't tall or short, you are **medium height**.
To ask if someone is tall or short, we say:
How tall is Mary/Tom? She's 1.60 metres tall. / He's 1.48 metres tall.

B Weight (= how many kilos?)

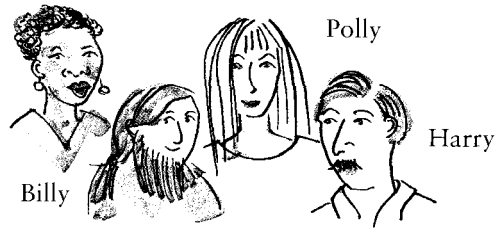


Dolly Ryan

Dolly Ryan is really **slim**.
I was very **thin** when I was in hospital.
(**thin** is a more negative word)

A rather **fat** man opened the door. (**fat** is quite negative)
The doctor said I am **overweight**. (= more kilos than is good for me)
How much do you weigh? I weigh 62 kilos / 74 kilos, etc.

C Face and head



Sally has **dark** hair and **dark skin**.
She has **brown** eyes.
Polly has **blonde** (or **fair**) hair and **fair skin**.
She has **blue** eyes.
Billy has **a beard** and **long** hair.
He has **green** eyes.
Harry has **a moustache** and **short** hair.

You can also use **has got**, for example, Sally **has got** dark hair and dark skin.

D Age

My grandmother is 97. She's very **old**. My sister is 14. She's **young**, but would like to be **older**. My father is 56. He's **middle-aged**, but would like to be **younger!**

This hospital is for **elderly** people. (more polite than **old**)

E Looks: positive (+) and negative (-)

My sister is quite **pretty**. (+++) (usually girls/women only). She's a very **beautiful** girl. (++++) Jim's a very **handsome** man. (++++) (usually for men only) Bob's a rather **ugly** man. (---)
I'm not ugly or beautiful, I'm just **ordinary-looking!** (+/-)

Exercises

32.1 **Fill the gaps in the sentences.**

1 He's only one metre 52. He's quite ...short.....
2 Very ..... people are often good at basketball.
3 Models are usually .....
4 Is her skin dark? No it's .....
5 She's only 12. She's very .....
6 If I eat too much I'll be .....
7 My grandmother is in this hospital. It's a hospital for ..... people. (don't use 'old')

32.2 **Ask questions for these answers. Use the words in brackets.**

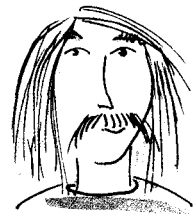
1 ....How tall is your brother?..... (your brother)
He's about one metre 75.
2 Is .....? (Elena's hair)
No, her hair's dark.
3 Is .....? (Mike's hair)
Yes, it is quite long.
4 Are .....? (your parents)
Not really, they're middle-aged.
5 Is ..... ? (his sister)
Yes, all the boys want to go out with her.
6 Why .....? (Sara – thin)
She has been very ill.

32.3 **Write sentences describing the people in these pictures.**

Suzanna

Jeff

Caroline



Dick

1 Suzanna's got .....
2 Jeff has .....
3 Caroline's got .....
4 Dick's hair is ..... and he .....

32.4 **Write down the names of three people you know. Then write about:**

– their height (tall, short, medium height)
– their hair (colour, long, short, beard)
– their eyes (colour)
– their looks (ordinary, handsome, etc.)

33 Health and illness

A How are you today?

I am very well, thanks. I'm fine, thanks.
I don't feel very well. I must go home and rest. (I'll probably be OK tomorrow.)
I feel ill. Can you get a doctor please. (Perhaps a serious problem.)
That fish was bad. I think I'm going to be sick! (I want to vomit.)

B Everyday problems

Have you got an aspirin? I've got a headache.

I've got toothache. I need to go to the dentist.

I'm going to bed with a hot drink. I've got a cold.

C Problems people have for many years / all their lives

I get hay-fever every summer, from flowers and grass. I sneeze all day.

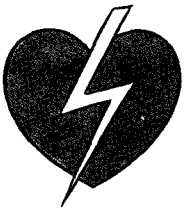
My little brother has asthma; sometimes he can't breathe.

D Illnesses in hot/tropical countries

In some countries, mosquitoes can give people malaria.
The drinking water was bad, and many children had cholera.

E Serious illnesses

My father had a heart attack. He is in hospital.
Cancer kills many people who smoke ever year.



F How to keep fit and well

Have a good diet: eat lots of fruit and vegetables.
Get some exercise: swimming, jogging, cycling are good for you.
Don't have too much stress: relax after work, and don't panic about work!

Exercises

33.1 Put these health problems in the three columns. Do you think they are *not serious*, *more serious* or *very serious*?

cancer	toothache	cholera	hay-fever	a headache
a heart attack	a cold	asthma		

not serious	*more serious*	*very serious*
a headache		

33.2 Complete the dialogues.

1 A: How are you today?
B: .....
A: Good!

2 A: Are you OK?
B: No, ...
A: Would you like to use the bathroom?
B: Yes, thank you.

3 A: I .....
B: Shall I call a doctor?
A: Yes, I think you should.

4 A: .....
B: Here's the phone number of the school's dentist.
A: Thanks.

5 A: Your nose is red. Have you got .....?
B: Yes.
A: Have a hot drink and go to bed early.

33.3 Answer these questions for yourself. Use a dictionary if you have to.

1 What do you think is a good diet?
2 What sort of exercise do you like?
3 Do you have a lot of stress in your life?
4 Have you ever been in hospital?

33.4 What illnesses are connected with ...

1 a mosquito bite? malaria
2 bad drinking water?
3 pollution, traffic fumes?
4 grass, flowers, etc.?
5 smoking?

Exercises

38.1 Answer the questions.

1 Where can I get a bus to London? At the bus station.
2 Where can I get information about hotels?
3 Where can I change money?
4 Where can I park?
5 Where can I see very old things?
6 Where can I post a letter?

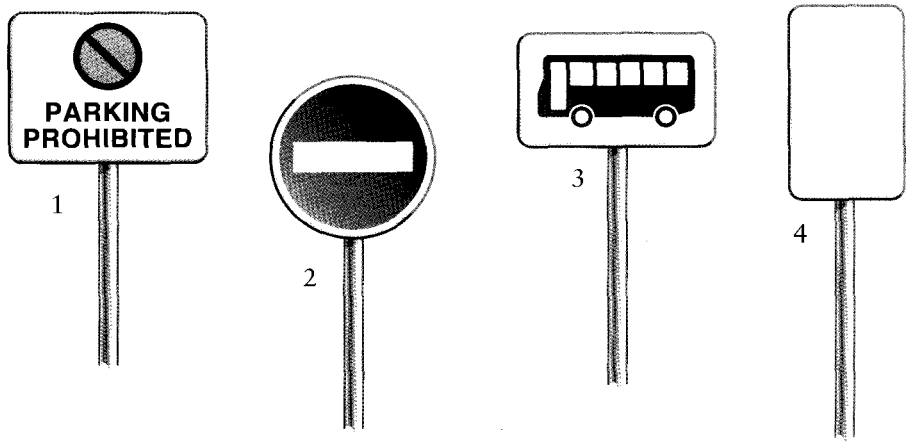
38.2 Look at the map on the opposite page. Ask questions.

1	Where's the library?	Near the roundabout.
2	.....	In the square.
3	.....	Go left at York Street.
4	.....	In the pedestrian area.
5	.....	London Road car park is best.
6	.....	There's a bank in Queen Street.

38.3 What words are these?

1 sumuem museum
2 nowt hlal
3 brilyra
4 rac prak
5 ywrlaai nttoisa
6 dtaeepsrin raae
7 frtafci dnearw

38.4 What are these signs?

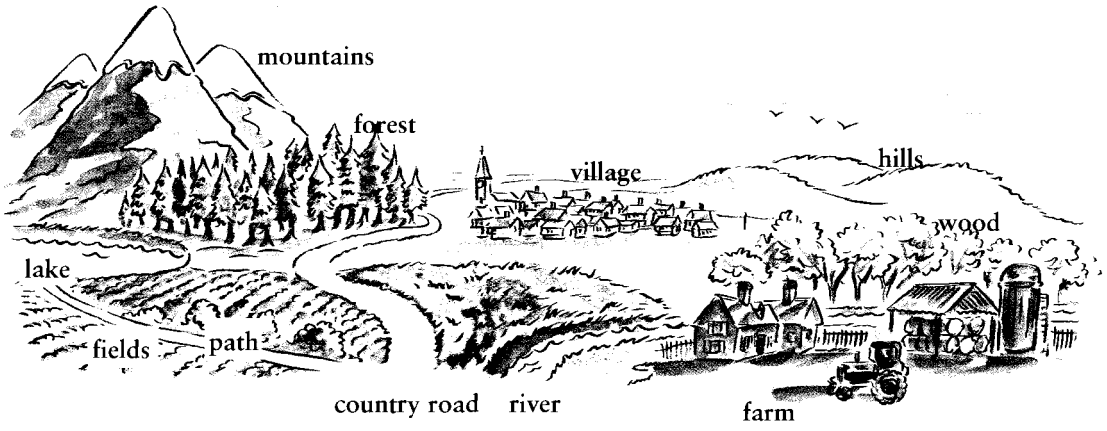


38.5 Write a paragraph about your town. Use the words opposite.

39 In the countryside

The **countryside** and the **country** both mean 'not the city'. **Country** can also mean a nation (e.g. France, China).

A Things we can see in the countryside



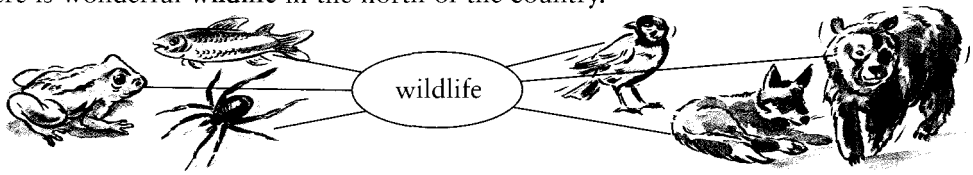
B Living and working in the countryside

In the countryside, people usually live in a **small town** (e.g. 6,000 people) or **village** (e.g. 700 people).
A **farmer** lives **on a farm** and works in the fields.
My friend lives in a **cottage** (small house in a village or out in the countryside).

C Nature and conservation

Nature means 'everything in the natural world' (= animals, birds, plants, etc.).
I love **nature**. [NOT I love ~~the~~ nature.]
I like walking **in the countryside**. [NOT I like walking in the ~~nature~~. 'Nature' is not a place.]

When we talk about animals, birds, fish and insects, we can say **wildlife**.
There is wonderful **wildlife** in the north of the country.



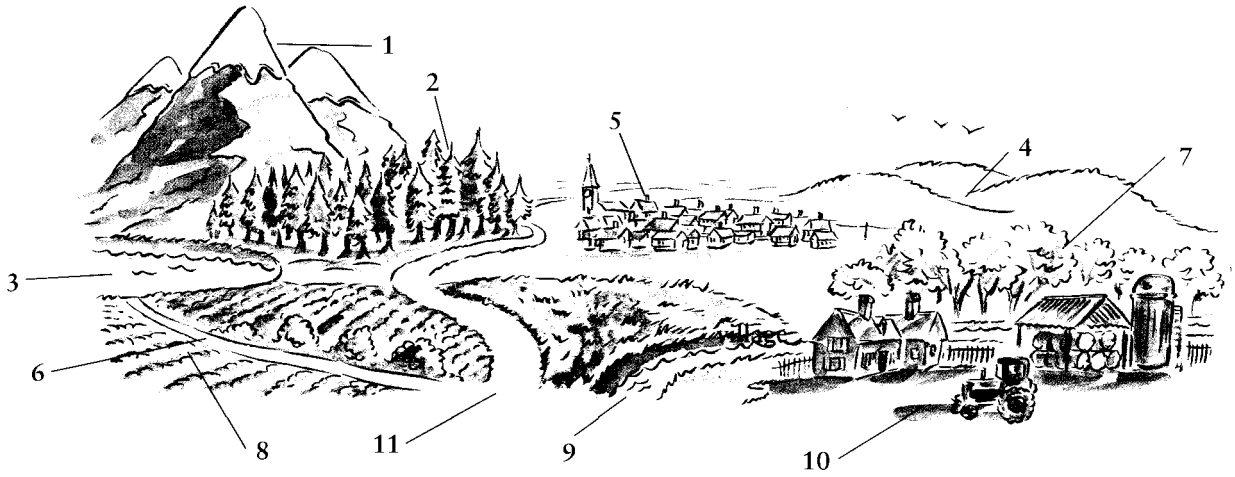
Near the village there is a **conservation area** (= place where wildlife and nature are protected).
In the south of the country, there is a **national park** (= very big national conservation area).

D Things to do in the countryside

You can take food and drink and have a **picnic**.
You can **go walking/skiing** in the mountains.

Exercises

39.1 Cover the left-hand page. How many names of things in the countryside can you remember?



39.2 Fill the gaps in thse sentences.

1 My brother is a ...farmer..... He lives ..... a farm.
2 It's not a big house; it's just a .....
3 The farm is near a .....; it has 800 people.
4 20 kilometres from the village there is a small ..... It has 9,000 people.

39.3 Match the beginning of the sentences on the left with the ends of the sentences on the right. Draw lines.

1 We went swimming	sitting by the river.
2 We went walking	in the national park.
3 We went skiing	in the lake. The water was warm.
4 We saw some wonderful wildlife	along a 5-kilometre path.
5 We had a picnic	down the mountain.

39.4 Describe the typical countryside where you come from. Write four sentences about it. Use these questions to help you.

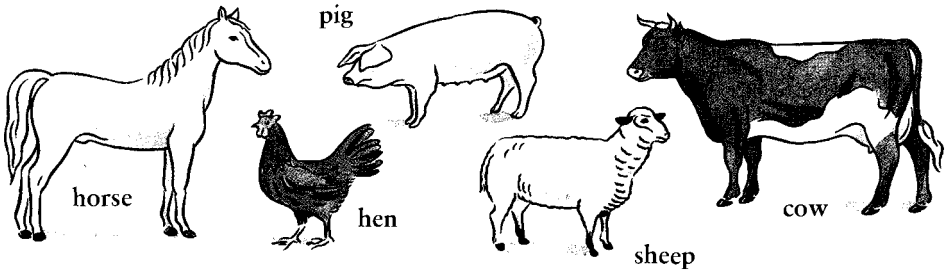
1 Are there any woods or forests?
2 Are there any hills or mountains?
3 Are there any lakes or rivers?
4 Are there many villages or small towns?
5 Are there farms?
6 Are there paths where you can walk?
7 Can you go skiing?
8 Can you see wildlife?

39.5 Put *the* in the sentence if necessary.

1 He loves ..... nature.
2 She wants to live in ..... country.
3 They are interested in ..... wildlife.

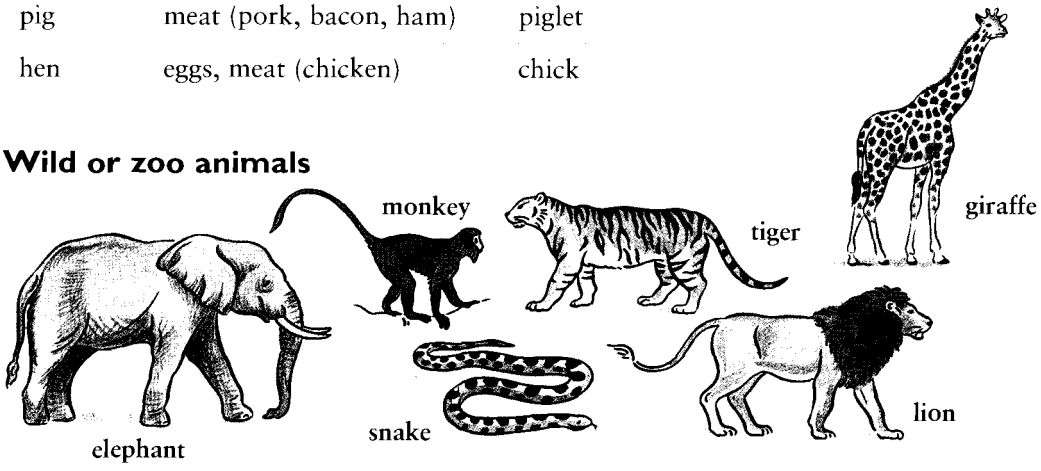
40 Animals and pets

A Farm animals



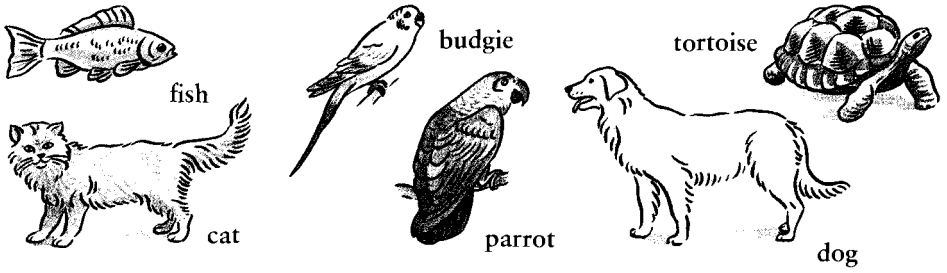
animal	*produce*	*baby*
horse		foal
cow	milk, leather, meat (beef)	calf
sheep	wool, meat (lamb)	lamb
pig	meat (pork, bacon, ham)	piglet
hen	eggs, meat (chicken)	chick

B Wild or zoo animals



C Pets

These animals are often **pets**.



Parrots and budgies are **birds**.
You **take** your dog **for a walk** but you don't usually take your cat for a walk.

Exercises

40.1 Complete these sentences.

1 A ....tortoise.... goes to sleep in winter.
2 A ..... has a very long neck.
3 ....., ... and ..... are birds.
4 ..... and ..... are large cats.
5 You can ride a ..... and an .....
6 ..... swim and ..... fly.
7 You can buy ..... at a butcher's.
8 ..... and ..... give us things for breakfast.

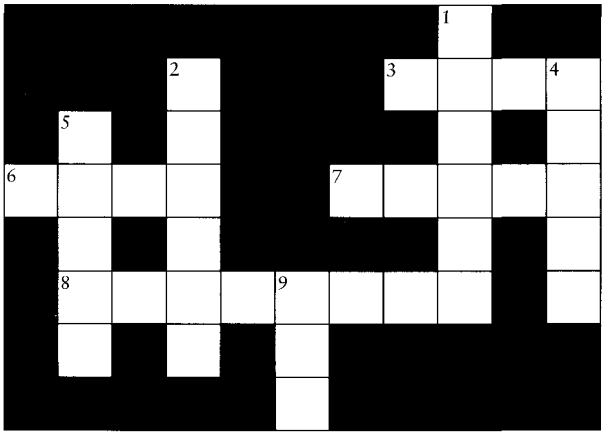
40.2 Match the animal with its meat and with its young animal. Draw lines.

animal	*meat*	*young*
sheep	chicken	piglet
cow	pork	lamb
hen	beef	calf
pig	lamb	chick

40.3 Look at the animals opposite. Which of them ...

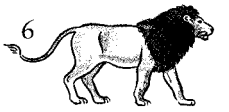
1 eat meat?
2 give us things that we wear?
3 produce their babies in eggs?

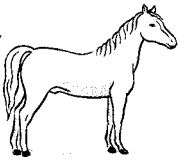
40.4 Look at the pictures and complete the crossword.

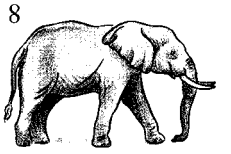


Across

3

6 

7 

8 

Down

1

2

4

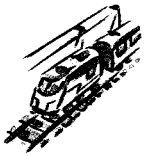
5

9

40.5 There are 17 different animals in the pictures on the opposite page. Cover the page. How many of these animals can you remember?

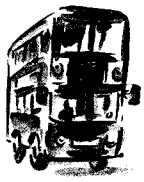
41 Travelling

A Types of transport


train

(aero)plane

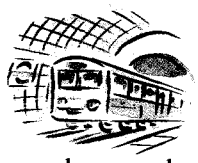
car


bus

bicycle/bike

taxi

motorbike/motorcycle


underground

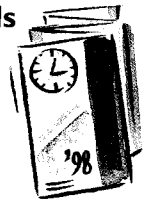
boat

ship

helicopter

B Useful travel words

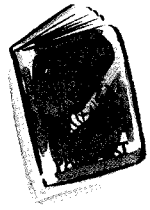
map



timetable

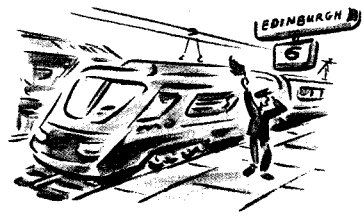
customs

luggage


passport

Can I have a **single/return** (ticket) to Barcelona please? (single = Madrid → Barcelona; return = Madrid ⇄ Barcelona)
I'd like to **book/reserve a seat in advance.** (to make sure you have a seat)
How much is the (train / bus / taxi / air) **fare**?
Was the **journey** long? [NOT Was the ~~travel~~ long?]

C By train

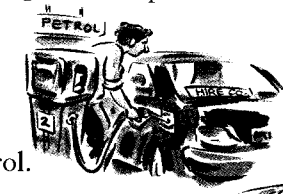


The train **arriving at** platform 3 is the 16:50 train to Paris.
The Edinburgh train **departs/leaves from** platform 6.
Is there a **buffet/restaurant car** on this train?
Do I have to **change trains** for Toulouse? (= get off one train and go onto another)

D By plane

You have to **check in** an hour before the plane **takes off** (= leaves the ground).
I **went through customs** but nobody **checked** my passport. [NOT ~~controlled~~ my passport] (See Unit 27.)
Give your **boarding card** to the **flight stewards** when you get on the plane.
Have a good **flight**.
The plane **landed** in New York at 5.30.

E By car



We **hired a car** for a week. We had to **fill it up with petrol**.
Can I **give** you **a lift**? I'm going into town.

Unit 14 (Moving) has some more useful words about travelling.

Exercises

41.1 Match the words on the left with their definitions on the right. Draw lines.

1 land	a a place to eat on a train
2 fare	b bags and suitcases
3 buffet car	c it says when trains depart and arrive
4 ship	d what you must pay when you travel
5 timetable	e planes do this at airports
6 platform	f it travels on water e.g. the *Titanic*
7 luggage	g where you stand when you are waiting for a train

41.2 Can you answer these questions about the vocabulary of travel?

1 What is the difference between a single ticket and a return ticket?
2 What does a customs officer do?
3 Does a plane take off at the end of a journey?
4 What do you do with a boarding card?
5 What is the difference between hiring a car and buying a car?
6 If you ask someone for a lift, do you want to go to the top floor?

41.3 Here are instructions to get to John's house from the airport.

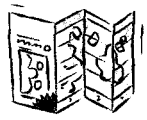
When you arrive at the airport, take a number 10 bus to the railway station. Then take a train to Bigtown. The journey takes half an hour and you get off the train at the second stop. Take a taxi from the station to John's house.

Now write instructions for someone to get to your house from the airport.

41.4 Make cards to test yourself. Write the word on one side of the card and a picture (or a definition or translation) on the other side. Look at the pictures (or definitions or translations). Can you remember the English words?

41.5 Complete the crossword.

Across

3 

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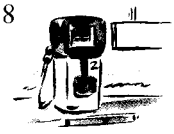
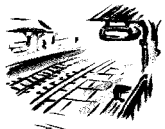
8 

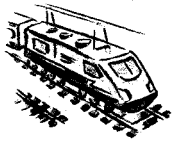
Down

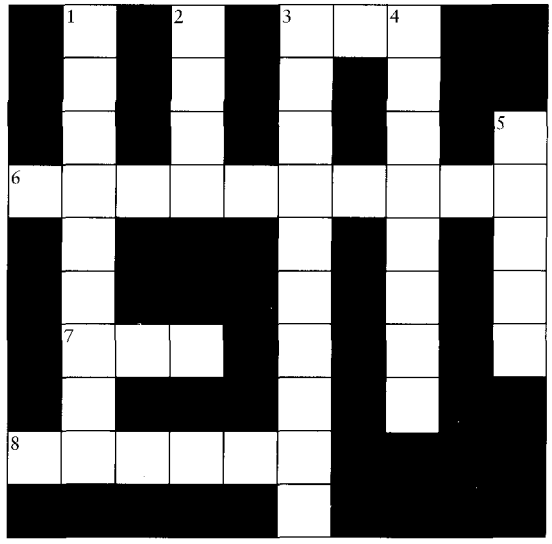
1

2

3

4 

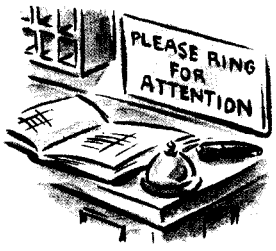
5 

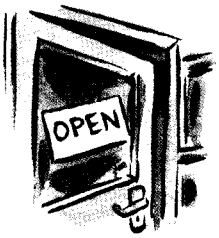


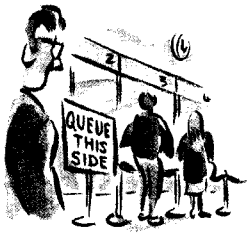
42 Notices

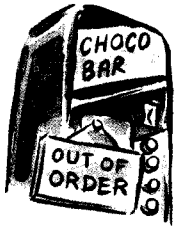
No smoking here.

You go out here. You go in here.









There are lots of different signs for public toilets.

Men

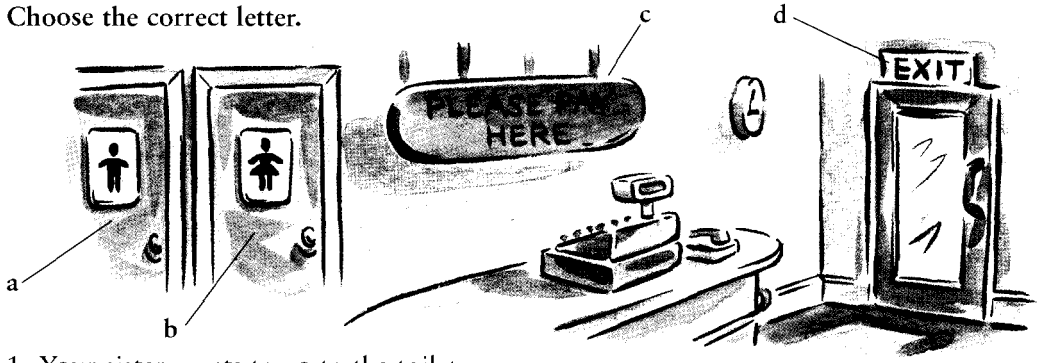
Women

Toilets WC

Tip: Look for other signs in English. Write down any that you see.

Exercises

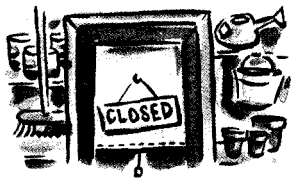
42.1 Choose the correct letter.



1 Your sister wants to go to the toilet.
2 You want to buy something.
3 Your father wants to go to the toilet.
4 You want to go out of the shop.

42.2 Look at each of the notices on the opposite page. Write down a place where you can see each of them. *No smoking – in a restaurant.*

42.3 Look at the pictures and answer the questions.

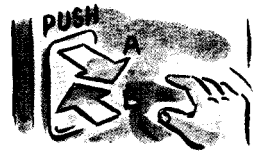


1 Can you go in now? No

2 Can you use the telephone now?

3 Can you park your car here?

4 How do you open the door – a or b?



5 How do you open the door – a or b?

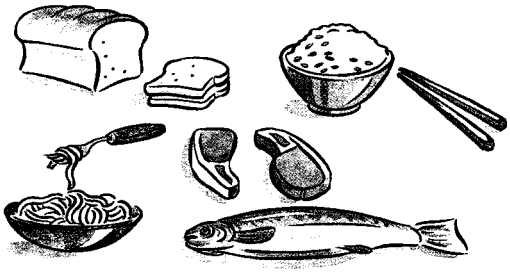
6 You haven't got much money. Is this a good time to go shopping?

42.4 Notices often give you information (for example, that a shop is closed) or give you instructions (for example, that smoking is forbidden). Put the notices on the opposite page into two columns – *Information* and *Instructions*.

42.5 Where can you find examples of signs in English in your country?

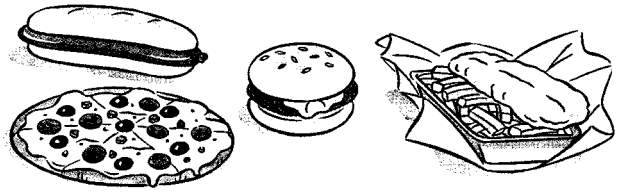
43 Food and drink

A Everyday food



Do you want some **bread**?
[NOT Do you want ~~a~~ bread?]
In China, most people eat **rice**.
In Italy, **pasta** is very popular.
Many people eat **meat** or **fish** almost every day.

B Popular food / fast food



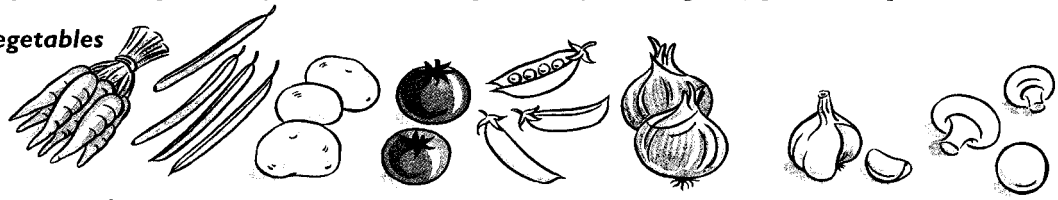
Most young people love **hot-dogs**, **hamburgers** and **pizzas**.

Most British people like **fish and chips**.

C Fruit and vegetables

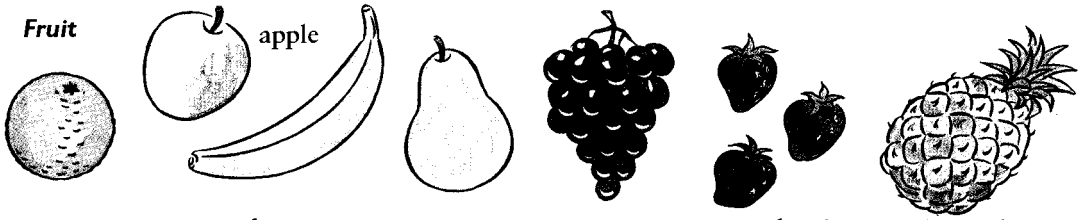
Vegetables are good for you. **Fruit** is also good for you. (singular) [NOT fruits]

Vegetables



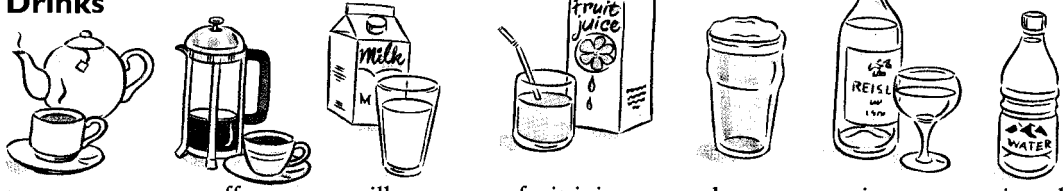
carrots beans potatoes tomatoes peas onions garlic mushrooms

Fruit



orange banana pear grapes strawberries pineapple

D Drinks



tea coffee milk fruit juice beer wine mineral water

Tip: Go to a supermarket. How many drinks and foods have English names on them? Try to learn some of them.

Exercises

43.1 Complete the sentences. Use words from A and B opposite.

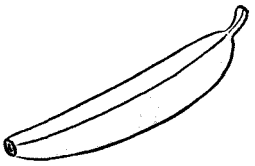
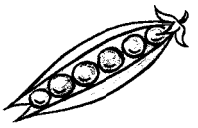
1 ....Rice..... is the most important food in Japan.
2 ..... and ..... are very popular in Britain.
3 Chips are made from .....
4 Most Italian people love .....
5 Hamburgers are made from .....
6 A ..... is a sausage inside a piece of bread.

43.2 Put these words into two lists: fruit and vegetables, as in the example.

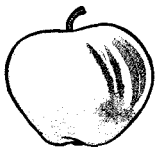
beans	pineapple	grapes	onions	apple	carrot	garlic	pear	mushrooms

fruit	*vegetables*
	beans

43.3 Write the names of these fruit and vegetables.

1 ..... 3 ..... 5 .....



2 ..... 4 ..... 6 .....

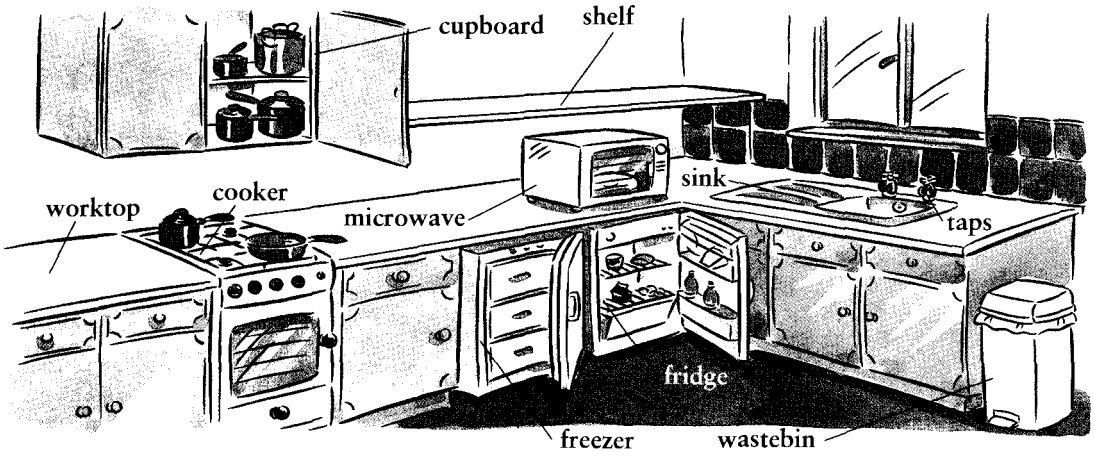
43.4 Here are the names of some drinks with the letters mixed up. What are they?

1 eta tea
2 rebe
3 klim
4 fecofe
5 rituf eciju
6 nilemar retaw

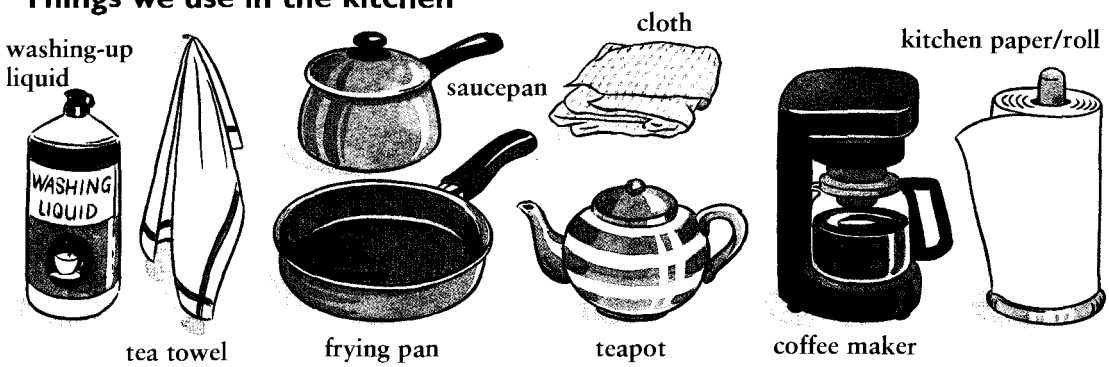
43.5 What are your four favourite foods? And your three favourite drinks? Are they good for you? Use a dictionary if the names are not in this unit.

44 In the kitchen

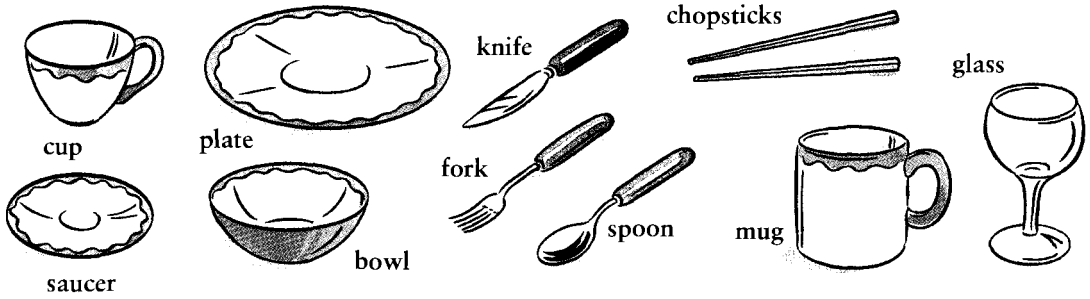
A What's in the kitchen?



B Things we use in the kitchen



C Things we use for eating and drinking



D Questions in the kitchen

Where can I find a mug / cloth / some kitchen paper?
Can I help with the washing-up / the cooking?
Where does this cup / plate / frying pan go? (where do you keep it?)
Where shall I put this cup / the milk?

Exercises

44.1 Tick (✓) *yes* or *no*.

	yes	*no*
1 I use a frying pan to drink out of.		✓
2 Washing-up liquid makes the dishes clean.		
3 The fridge is cold inside.		
4 The freezer is not as cold as the fridge.		
5 I turn on the tap to get water.		
6 A tea towel is for making plates wet.		

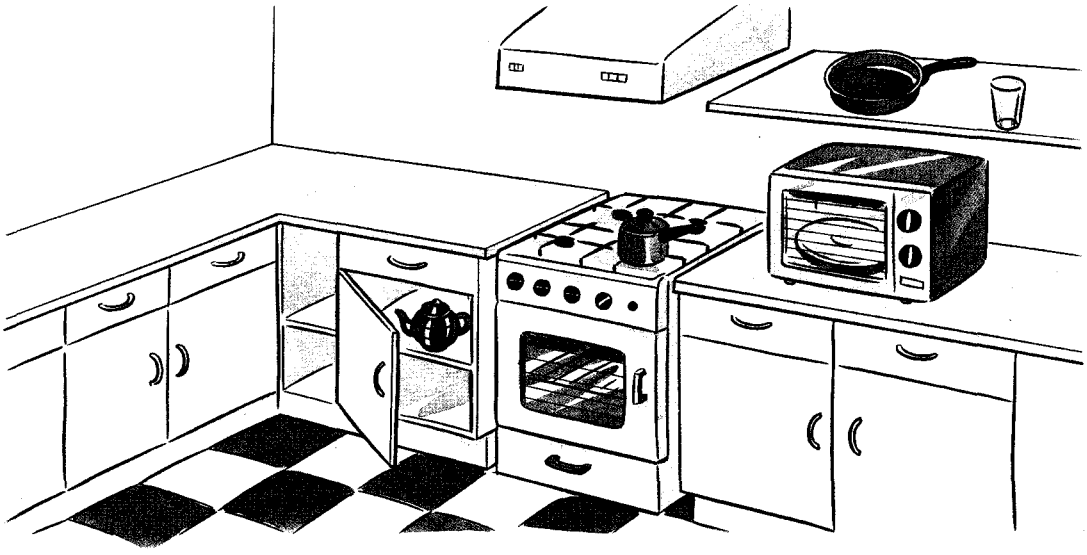
44.2 **Ask questions for these answers. Use words from the left-hand page.**

1 ..... It's in the cupboard.
2 ..... It's on the cooker.
3 ..... Please put it in the sink.
4 ..... Thanks. You can wash those plates, and I'll dry them.

44.3 **What do you need?**

1 To make coffee I need ...coffee, water, milk, a coffee maker, a cup, a spoon.....
2 To make tea I need .....
3 To fry an egg I need .....
4 To eat my food I need .....
5 To drink some water I need .....
6 To make my dinner in just two minutes I need .....

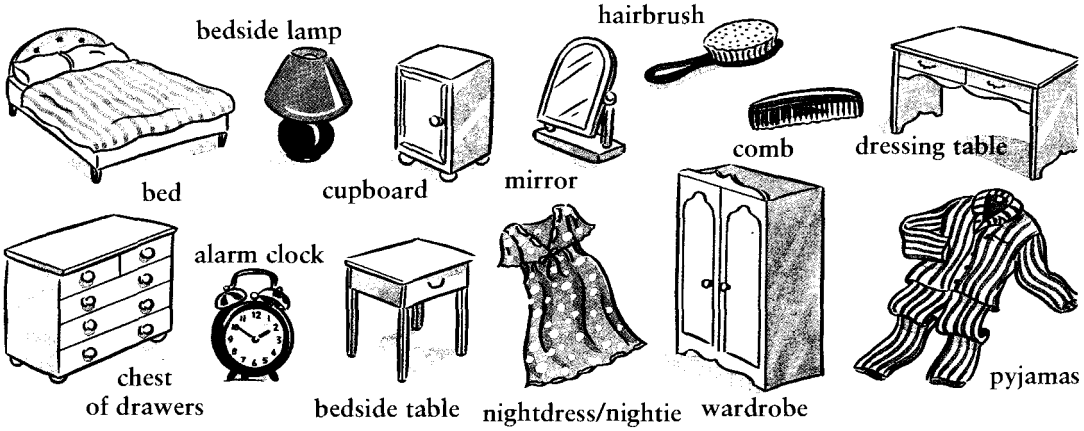
44.4 **Look at the pictures. Answer the questions.**



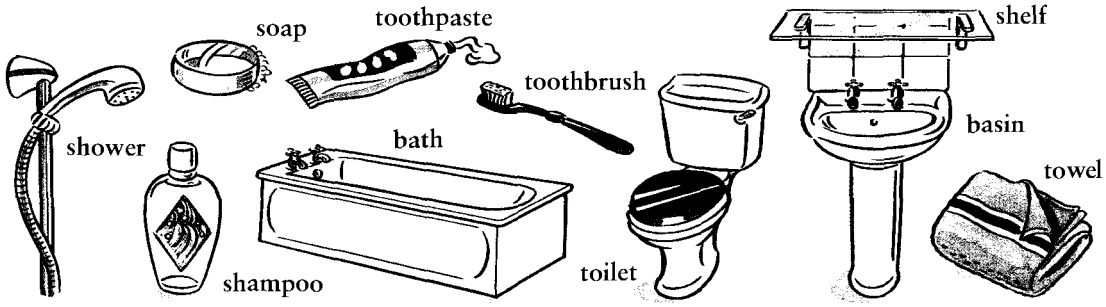
1 What's near the cooker?
2 What's on the cooker?
3 What's on the shelf?
4 What's in the cupboard?

45 In the bedroom and bathroom

A Bedroom

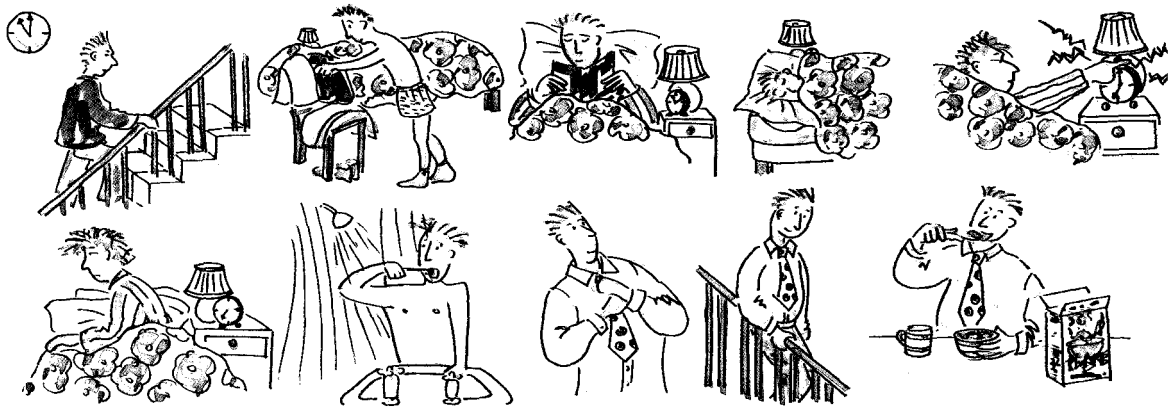


B Bathroom



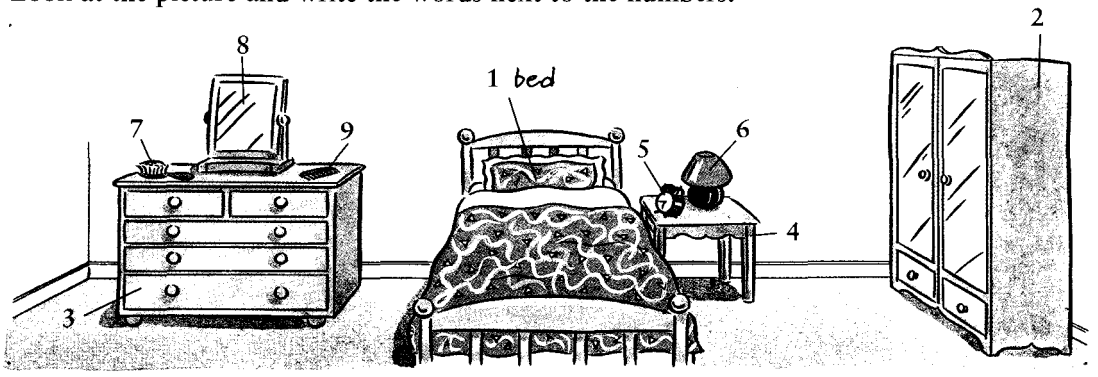
C Joel's routine

Joel goes to bed at 11 o'clock. He goes upstairs to his bedroom.
He gets undressed and goes to bed.
He reads for a bit. He turns off the light and falls asleep.
He wakes up when his alarm clock rings.
He gets up. He has a shower, cleans his teeth and gets dressed.
He goes downstairs to the kitchen for breakfast.
(See Unit 12.)



Exercises

45.1 Look at the picture and write the words next to the numbers.



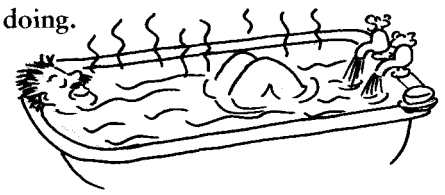
45.2 Write down five more things that you need to take with you if you go to stay with a friend for one night.

.....toothbrush..... ....

....

45.3 Look at the pictures. Describe what the people are doing.

1 Anne ...is cleaning her teeth.....



4 Mr Park .....

2 Selim and Umit .....

5 Jaime .....

3 Mrs Park .....

6 Lee .....

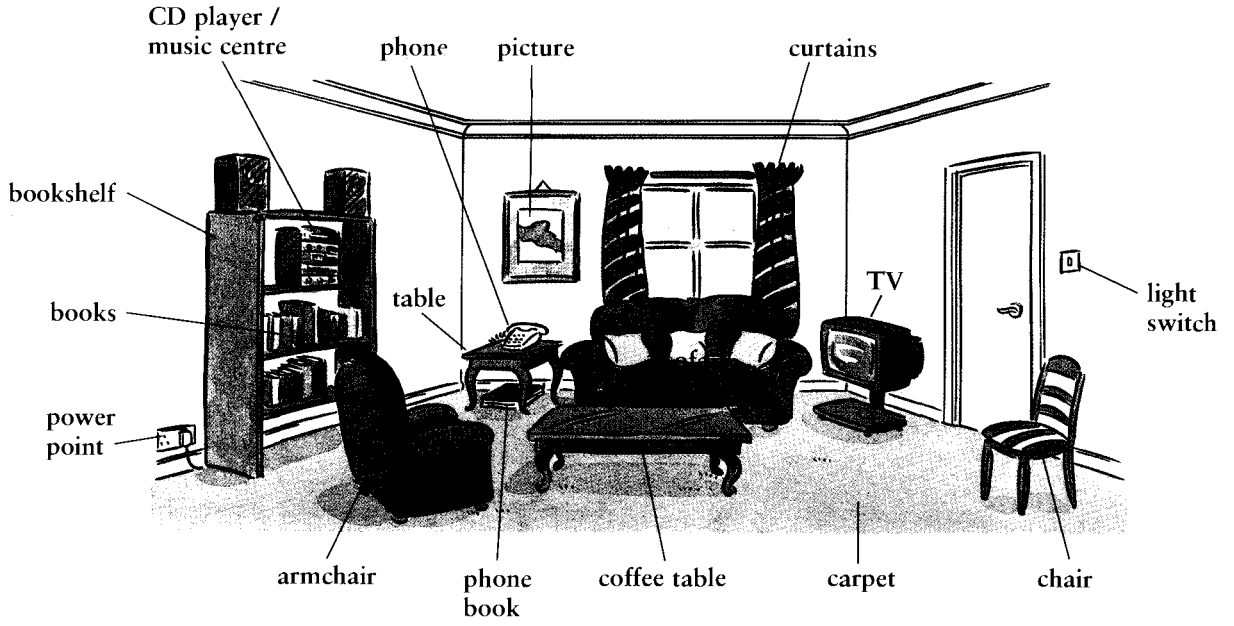
45.4 Write down the words for all the things you have in your bathroom. Use a dictionary to help you, if you need to.

45.5 Describe your bedroom. Write four or five sentences.

45.6 Write about your night-time routine. Use the verbs in C opposite. I usually go to bed at ...

46 In the living room

A Things in the living room

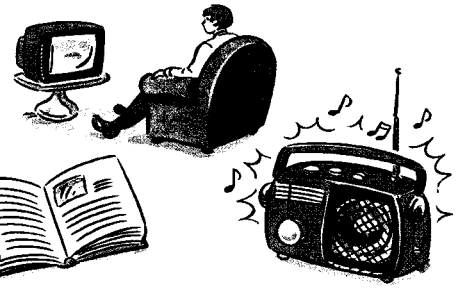


B Useful prepositions

The sofa is **near** the window.
Next to the sofa is a small table.
The TV is **in the corner**.
The coffee table is **in the middle** of the room.
The bookshelf is **against** the wall.
Where's the telephone book? **Under** the small table.

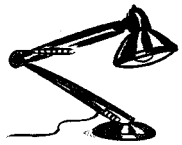
C Things we do in the living room

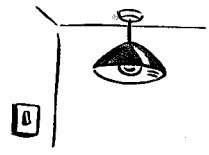
Every evening I **watch television**.
Sometimes I **listen to the radio** or **listen to music**.
Sometimes I **read**.
Sometimes I just **relax**. (= rest and do nothing)

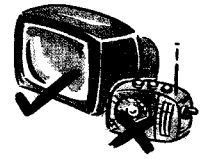


D Things we use

Where is **the remote control** for the TV?
There's **a reading lamp** on the desk.
Close the curtains and **switch the light on**; it's getting dark.
Turn the radio off and **turn the TV on**, please. I want to watch the football.







Exercises

46.1 Write down the names of ...

1 Somewhere you can put books. *a bookshelf*
2 Somewhere two/three people can sit.
3 Somewhere you can put down your coffee-cup.
4 Something you can look at on the wall.
5 Something for switching the light on/off.
6 Something for listening to music.
7 Something under your feet.

46.2 Choose (a), (b) or (c).

1 If you want to relax, which is the best?
(a) a chair (b) an armchair (c) a sofa
2 If it is dark and you want to read, do you ...?
(a) close the curtains (b) switch on the reading lamp (c) switch off the light
3 If you want to watch a different TV station, do you ...?
(a) use the remote control (b) use the power point (c) turn off the TV

46.3 Fill the gaps with the correct prepositions. Look at the picture opposite.

1 ..... the floor there is a carpet.
2 There is a small table ..... the corner. There is a TV ..... the table.
3 The TV is ..... the door.
4 The bookshelf is ..... the wall.
5 The coffee table is ..... front ..... the sofa.

46.4 Write about your living room at home. Draw a plan of it first.

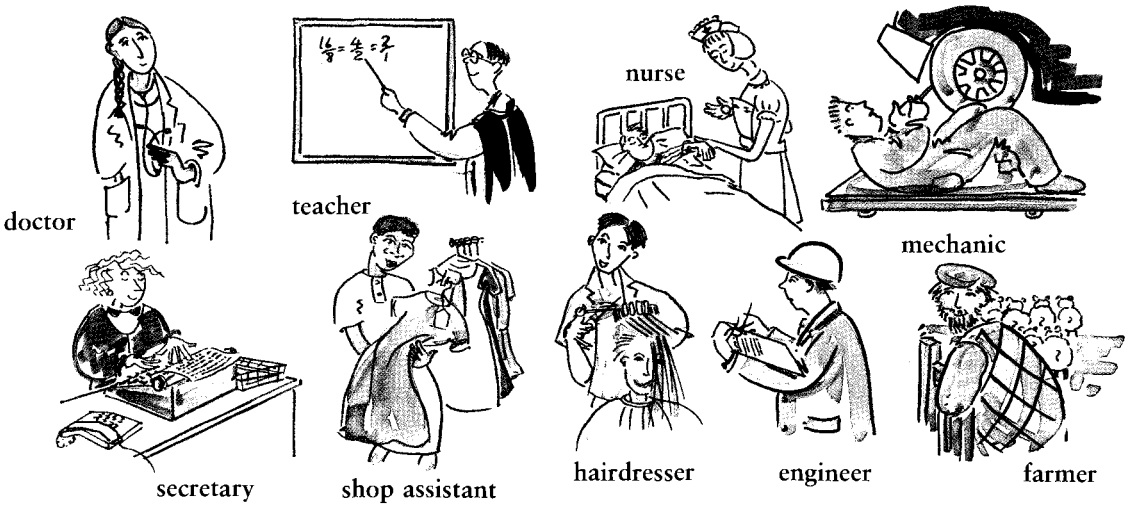
Describe your furniture (tables, chairs, sofa, etc.). Say where things are (e.g. next to ..., in the corner ..., near ..., etc.). What colour are the walls? Are there any pictures on them? What do you do when you are in your living room?

46.5 Word puzzle. How many names of things in the living room can you find?

t	e	n	b	w	o
a	c	h	a	i	r
b	a	x	b	n	r
l	r	c	o	d	a
e	p	v	o	o	d
m	e	s	k	w	i
h	t	v	s	u	o

47 Jobs

A What's his/her job?

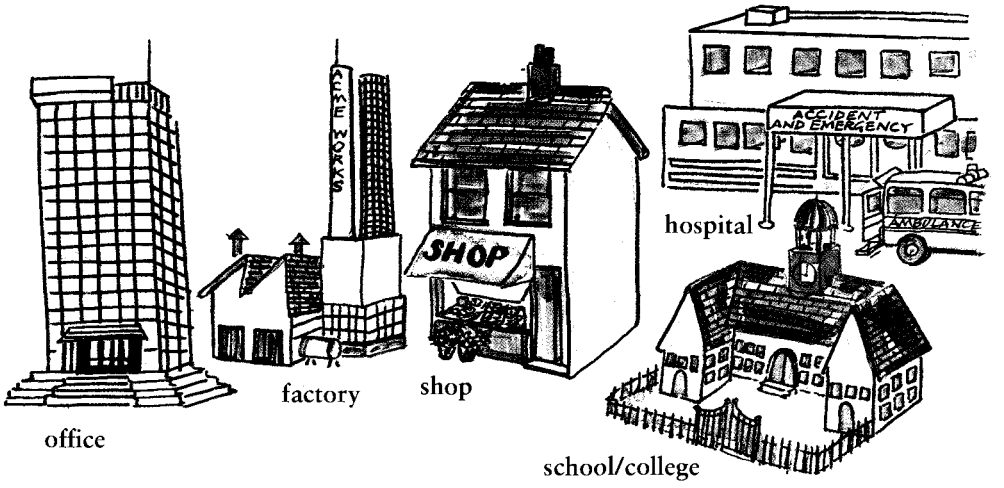


B Job (noun) and work (verb) /wɜːk/

What's your **job**? *or* What do you do?
I'm a waiter.

Where do you **work**? I work in a restaurant.
Is it an interesting **job**? Yes, I like it.

C Workplaces



I work **in** a factory / an office etc. I work **at/from** home.

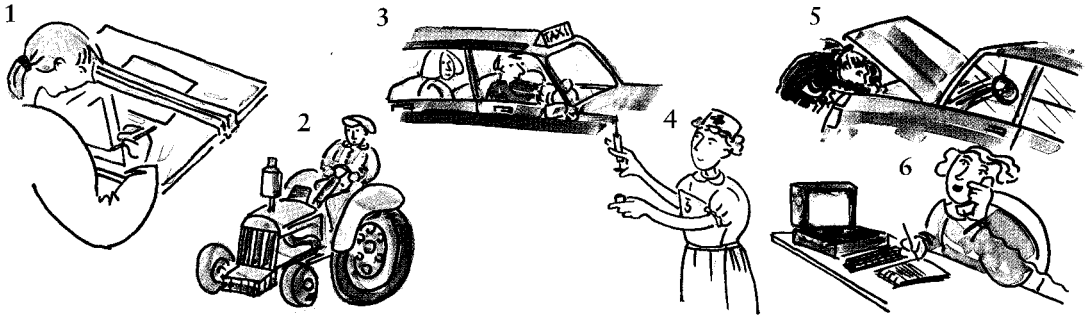
Exercises

47.1 Where do they work?

1 A teacher ....works in a school/college/university.....
2 A doctor .....
3 A waiter .....
4 A secretary .....
5 A shop assistant .....
6 A hairdresser .....

47.2 Match the pictures with the jobs in the box.

farmer	engineer	taxi-driver	mechanic	nurse	secretary



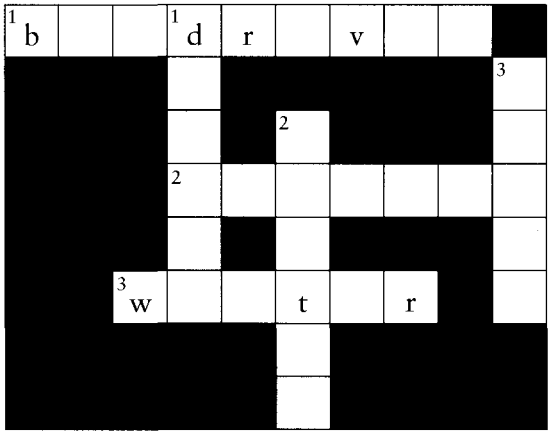
47.3 Answer the questions for *yourself.*

1 What do you do?
2 Where do you work?
3 Is it an interesting job?

47.4 Word puzzle. Fill in the letters.

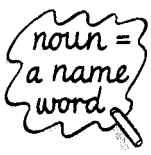
Across
1 works on a bus
2 works in a school
3 writes books

Down
1 works in a hospital
2 works in a restaurant
3 works with the doctor

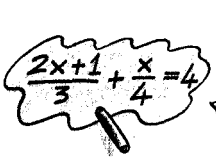


48 At school and university

Subjects



English



mathematics (maths)

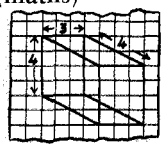
art

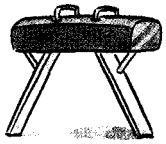
history

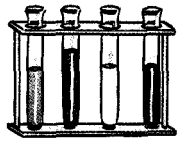
geography

biology

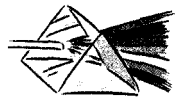
information technology

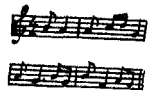

technical drawing


physical education

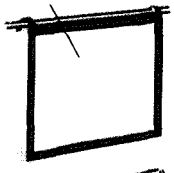

chemistry

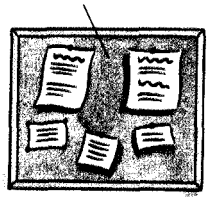
languages


physics


music

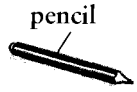
B Useful things


board


noticeboard

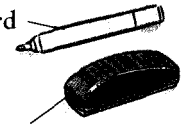
cassette

piece of paper


pencil

crayon

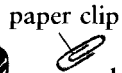
textbook


board pen

board rubber

drawing pin

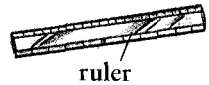
tape recorder


paper clip

rubber

pencil sharpener

pen

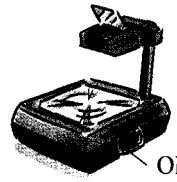

ruler

notebook

desk

video recorder

computer


OHP

C Useful verbs

A maths teacher **teaches** maths. Her students **study** maths.

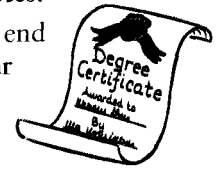
After school, students **do homework**.

At primary school, children **learn** to read and write.

A university teacher **gives a lecture on** chemistry and the students **take notes**.

Students can **do an** (English) **course** in many colleges and schools. At the end of a course, you often have to **take/do an exam**. You hope to **pass your exams**. You don't want to **fail your exams**.

If you pass your final exams at university, you **get a degree**.



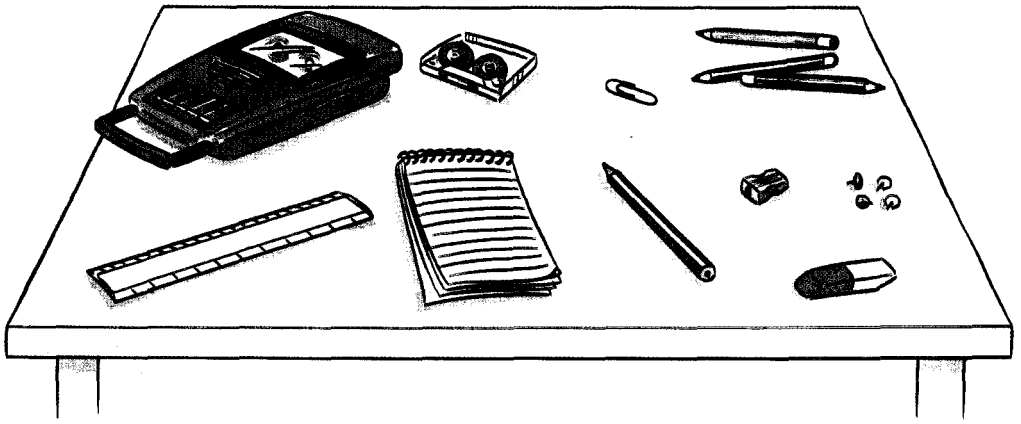
Exercises

48.1 Match the subject on the left with the topic on the right.

1 maths	a animals
2 physics	b gymnastics
3 history	c $25y + 32x = 51z$
4 geography	d $e = mc^2$
5 physical education	e H_2O
6 English	f the countries of the world
7 chemistry	g the 15th century
8 biology	h computers
9 information technology	i spelling

48.2 Look at the subjects in A. Which were your favourite subjects? Which did you not like?

48.3 Look at the picture for 30 seconds. Then cover it. How many of the ten objects can you remember? Write them down in English.



48.4 Which of the things in B opposite have you got in the room where you study English? Write down the words for everything you can see.

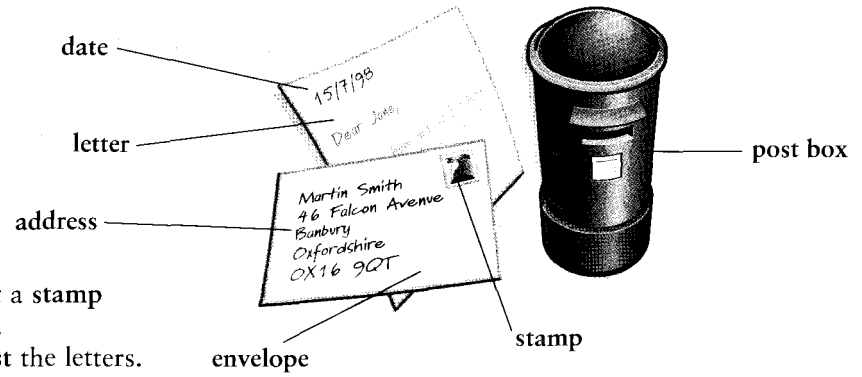
48.5 Choose a verb from C opposite to fill the gaps below. Put the verb in the correct form.

John did well at school. He always found it easy to (1) learn and he always (2) ..... his homework. He (3) ..... all his school exams. Now he (4) ..... geography at university. He is also (5) ..... a special geology course. He enjoys sitting in lectures, listening to the lecturer and (6) ..... notes. He will (7) ..... his final exams next year. If he (8) ....., he will (9) ..... a degree in geography. If he (10) ....., he will be very sad. He would like to become a geography lecturer. He would like to (11) ..... lectures.

48.6 Choose the ten words from the opposite page which you most want to learn. Write them down in one column on a piece of paper and in a second column put a drawing (or a translation or a definition). Cover the words in the first column and look at the second column. Can you remember the words?

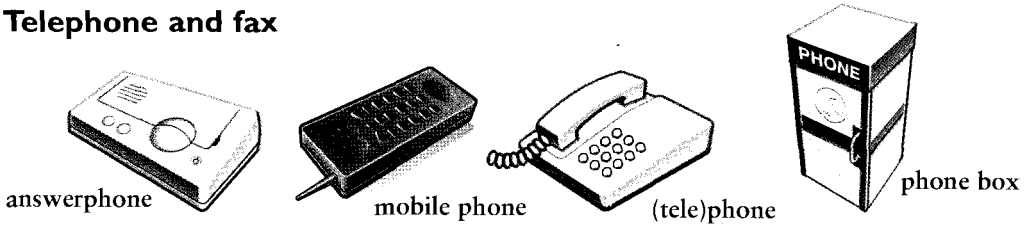
49 Communications

A Letters



Don't forget to put a **stamp** on the **envelope**.
Don't forget to **post** the letters.

B Telephone and fax



Juan **makes** a lot of **phone calls**. He phones his girl friend every day.

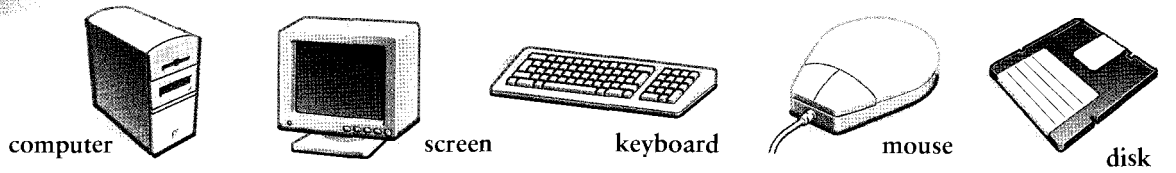
Jill **sent** me a **fax** yesterday.

What is your **phone/fax number**?
330718 (= double three oh seven one eight)

C A typical phone conversation

SUE: Two three four six five oh.
NICK: Hello. It's Nick here. Can I speak to John, please.
SUE: I'm sorry, he isn't here at the moment. Can I take a message?
NICK: Thanks. Could you just tell him Nick called. I'll call back later.
SUE: OK. I'll tell him. Goodbye.
NICK: Bye.

D E-mail



Anne gets a lot of **e-mails** from New York.

What is your **e-mail address**?
Mollflanders@cup.cam.ac.uk (= Moll Flanders at C-U-P dot C-A-M dot A-C dot U-K)

Tip: If possible, get an example of a letter and an e-mail in English. Write down any useful words or phrases in them.

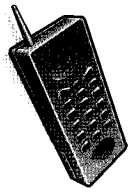
Exercises

49.1 Have you got any of the things on the opposite page? Make a list. answerphone

49.2 What are the names of these things?

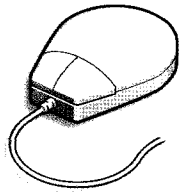
1 ....keyboard....

4 .....

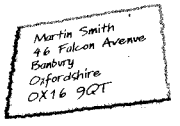


7 .....

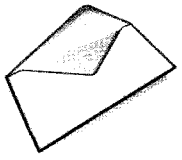
2 .....



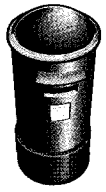
5 .....



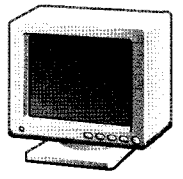
8 .....



3 .....



6 .....



9 .....

49.3 Complete this phone conversation.

SALLY: 333091
MEENA: Hello. (1)..... Meena here. Can I (2)..... to Amal, please.
SALLY: I'm (3)....., he's at work (4)..... the moment.
Can I (5)..... a message?
MEENA: It's all right. I'll (6)....., back later.
SALLY: OK, then. Bye.
MEENA: Bye.

49.4 Write down these numbers and addresses then read them aloud.

1 Two telephone or fax numbers that are important to you.
2 Two e-mail addresses that are important to you.

Now practise reading aloud the examples in the key at the end of the book.

49.5 Answer these questions.

1 Which is quickest – a phone call, a fax, an e-mail or a letter? a phone call
2 Which is cheapest – a phone call, a fax, an e-mail or a letter?
3 Have you sent all of these – a letter, a fax and an e-mail ? Have you received all of them?
4 Which is your favourite way of communicating with a friend?
5 Which is your favourite way of business communication?

50 Holidays

A Holiday (noun)

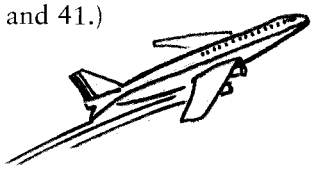
We **had** a wonderful **holiday** in Egypt in 1996.
I'm not working next week. **I'm on holiday.**
Are you **going on holiday** this summer?

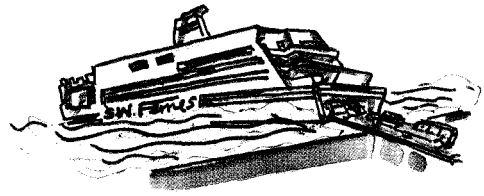
B Types of holidays

We are going on **a package holiday** to Hong Kong. (everything is included, flights, hotel, etc.)
We're going to have a **winter holiday** this year. (often means skiing / winter sports)
I want to **go camping** this year. (sleep in a tent)
I'm going on a **walking holiday** in the Alps. (usually means walking up mountains)
A **coach tour** is a cheap way to go on holiday. (going in a big, comfortable bus)

C Transport

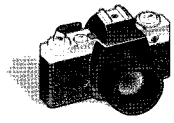
Are you **flying** to France from England?
No, we're going **by ferry.** (ship where you can take your car with you)
We're going **by car / by train / by bus.**
(See Units 14 and 41.)





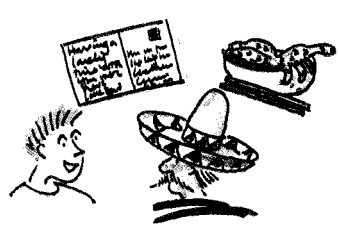
D Don't forget to take with you ...

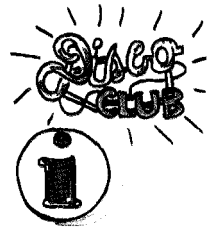
your **passport** (if you are going to another country)
a **visa** (a special stamp in your passport to go to some countries)
your **tickets**
some **traveller's cheques** and **currency** (money of the country you are going to)
a **camera**
a **phrase book** (if it's a different language)
your **luggage**



E When you are there ...

Send some **postcards.**
Try the **local food.**
Enjoy the **nightlife.** (discos, clubs, etc.)
Try to **speak the language.**
Go to the **Tourist Information Office** if you have any questions. (*or* the **Tourist Office**)





Exercises

50.1 Fill the gaps.

1 A: Are you working on Monday?
B: No, I'm ..... holiday.

2 A: Are you going ..... holiday this year?
B: Yes, I'm going camping.

3 A: Did you have a good ..... in Greece?
B: Yes, it was wonderful.

4 A: Are you flying to Italy?
B: No I'm going ..... train.

50.2 These people are talking about their holidays. What type of holiday did they have?

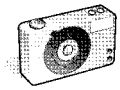
1 Everything was included, meals, hotels, flights.
2 We were on the same coach for seven days. I was very tired.
3 We walked about 20 kilometres every day.
4 It wasn't very good. There wasn't much snow.

50.3 Put a plus (+) in the boxes for the different ways of travelling. Put one plus (+) for *sometimes true*, two for *very true* (++), three for *absolutely true!* (+++)

	you can take a lot of luggage	*very fast*	*usually cheap*	*you see a lot as you travel*	*you can relax*
ferry					
car					
flight					

50.4 Write the names of these things you need for a holiday.

1 .....


3 .....

5 .....

2 .....

4 .....

6 .....

50.5 What do we call:

1 Cheques you can use in different countries? t..... c.....
2 A special stamp or paper for your passport to enter a country? a v.....

50.6 Fill the gaps in these sentences.

1 Don't forget to send me ..a postcard....
2 The ..... is good; the discos are open all night.
3 I didn't try the ..... food. I had hamburgers every day!
4 Is there a ..... Office here? I want some information.
5 I'd like to go to Estonia for my holiday but I can't speak the .....

51 Shops and shopping

A Kinds of shops

* These words are also for people's jobs. We often add 's and say: I'm going to the newsagent's to get a paper. Do you want anything from the butcher's?

B Department store

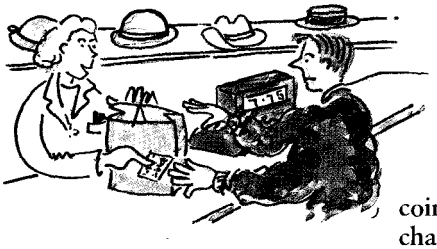
A department store is a large shop which sells a lot of different things – clothes, cosmetics, toys and so on.

HERODS

• BASEMENT **food, sports equipment**	• FIRST FLOOR **ladieswear**	• THIRD FLOOR **electrical goods, furniture**
• GROUND FLOOR **cosmetics, shoes, stationery**	• SECOND FLOOR **childrenswear, menswear, toys**	• FOURTH FLOOR **restaurant**

(cosmetics = beauty products; stationery = pens, pencils, paper, etc.)

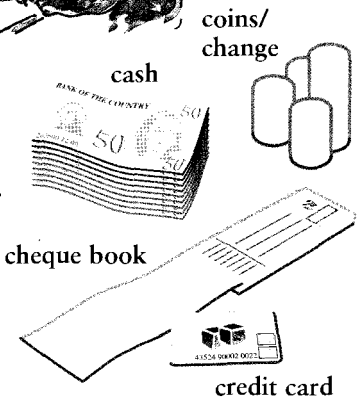
C Going shopping



You buy something from a **shop assistant**.
You pay for it at the **cash desk / till**.
You get a **receipt**.

D Useful phrases

Can I help you?
How much does this **cost**?
Can I pay by **cheque / credit card**?
No, **cash** only.
Sorry, I only have a £20 **note**; I don't have any **change** (coins).
Can I **try it on**?
Have you got a **bigger / smaller size / a different colour**?
Would you like a (**carrier**) **bag**?



Exercises

51.1 Match the item with the shop.

toy shop	butcher's	baker's	gift shop	chemist's	newsagent's

1 aspirin

3 sausages

5 souvenir T-shirt

2 beach ball

4 postcards

6 bread

51.2 Where do you need to go?

1 I want to get a newspaper. The newsagent's.
2 Your hair is too long.
3 I need some stamps.
4 We must get Jim a present.
5 I'd like to buy a book.
6 I want to buy everything in one shop.

51.3 Look at the department store plan in B. Which floor will you go to if you want to buy:

1 an armchair?	5 a skirt?	9 a tie?
2 lipstick?	6 some tennis balls?	10 a TV?
3 a cup of tea?	7 a pair of boots?	11 pens?
4 a packet of tea?	8 some baby clothes?	12 a doll?

51.4 Write the words for these definitions.

1 a person who sells things in a shop shop assistant
2 money not a cheque or credit card
3 a person who cuts hair
4 'plastic money'
5 a floor lower than the ground floor

Now write definitions in English for:

6 a £5 note	8 a receipt
7 the first floor	9 a cash desk

51.5 Make a list of ...

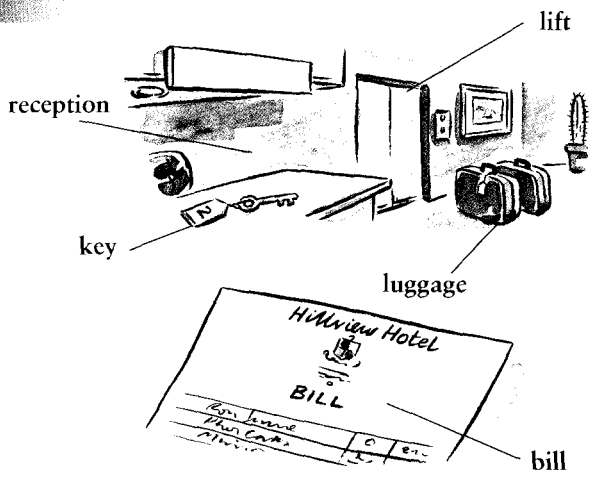
1 the shops in a street near you.
2 the departments there are in your favourite department store.

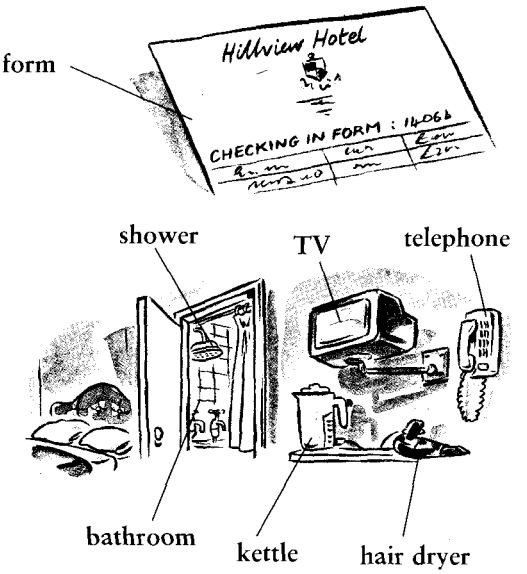
51.6 Fill the gaps in the dialogue.

CUSTOMER: How much does this shirt .....?
SHOP ASSISTANT: £25.
CUSTOMER: I'll take it, please. Can I ..... by credit card?
SHOP ASSISTANT: Certainly.
I'll put your receipt in the .....

52 In a hotel

A At reception





Do you have a **single room** (= for one person) a **double room** (= for two people)? How much is a single room with a bathroom?
I have a **reservation**. (= I booked a room) My name is ...

The receptionist may say:
Your room is on the **first floor**. The **lift** is over there.
Here is your **key**.
Would you like some help with your **luggage**?
Can you **fill in** this **form**, please?
Sign here, please. (= write your name)
Please, **check** your bill. (= make sure it is correct)

When you leave you say,
Can I **check out**, please?
Can I have the **bill**, please?

B Using the telephone

How do I get an **outside line**? (You want to phone someone who is not in the hotel.)
What is the **code** for Korea / Poland, etc.?

Can I have **breakfast in my room**, please?
Can I have a **morning call**, please? At 6.30. (You want to wake up at 6.30.)
What time is breakfast/lunch/dinner?

C Changing money

You can often change money in a big hotel. Here are some useful phrases.
Can I (**ex**)**change** some money, please?
Can I **change** some dollars **into** pounds, please?
How many yen **to the** pound at the moment? (yen = Japanese **currency**)
Can I **cash** a traveller's cheque?

Exercises

52.1 Look at the pictures and complete the dialogue with words from the opposite page.

CLIENT: Can I have a (1)..... room for tonight, please?

RECEPTIONIST: Would you like a room with a (2).....?

CLIENT: Yes, please. And with a (3)....., please.

RECEPTIONIST: All our rooms have a TV, a (4).....and a (5)..... I can give you room 25. It has a view of the (6)..... Here is your (7)..... The (8)..... is over there. It's on the second floor.

52.2 Match what you want on the left with what you need on the right.

You want:	You need:
1 to have a cup of tea in your room	a the lift
2 to go to the top floor	b an outside line
3 to open your door	c a shower
4 to get up at 6 a.m.	d a kettle
5 to phone your country	e a hair dryer
6 to watch the news	f a morning call
7 to wash your hair	g a TV
8 to dry your hair	h a key

52.3 Do you know?

1 How much does a hotel room cost in the capital of your country?
2 What is the code for Britain if you phone from your country?
3 How many US dollars are there to your own currency at the moment?
4 How much of your own currency is there to the pound?
5 Why are traveller's cheques useful when you are travelling?

52.4 You are on holiday in London with two other people. You want rooms for one night. Write a dialogue.

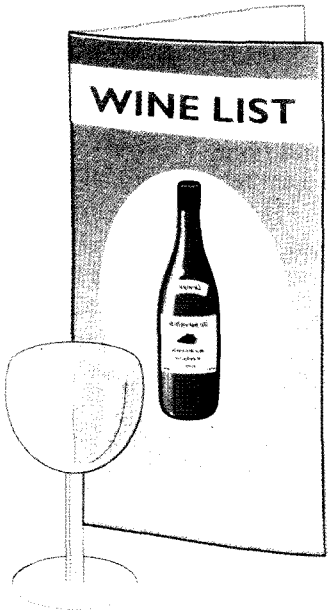
52.5 Write down six questions that you can ask in a hotel beginning: *Can I ...?*

53 Eating out

A Places where you can eat

café: you can have a cup of tea/coffee and a **snack** there (= something small to eat like a sandwich or a cake). They sometimes serve meals there too.
restaurant: you go there for a full meal; more expensive than a café.
bar/pub: bars and pubs serve alcohol and **soft drinks** (= non-alcoholic drinks like fruit juice and lemonade); you can usually have a meal or a snack there too.
sandwich bar: a place that serves lots of different kinds of sandwiches. People usually buy sandwiches and take them to eat in a different place, at work or in the park.
fast food restaurant: you can get a quick hot meal there, for example burger and chips.
self-service restaurant/café: you take what you want, pay for it and carry it to your table.

B In a restaurant



STARTERS	MAIN COURSE	DESSERT
• *Tomato soup*	• *Roast beef, green peas, carrots and roast potatoes*	• *Ice-cream*
• *Melon*	• *Chicken salad*	• *Strawberries and cream*
• *Orange juice*	• *Steak, mashed potatoes and mixed vegetables*	• *Fruit salad*
	• *Fish, chips and beans*	• *Chocolate gateau*
	• *Cheese, ham or plain omelette*	

C Ordering food

WAITER: Are you ready to order?
CUSTOMER: Yes, I'd like tomato soup and steak, please.
WAITER: Would you like the steak with chips or new potatoes? And how would you like your steak – rare, medium or well-done?
CUSTOMER: Well-done, please. And with chips.
WAITER: And what would you like to drink?
(later)
WAITER: Is everything all right?
CUSTOMER: Thank you, it's very nice.

Exercises

53.1 Which of the places in A opposite would you go to if you ...

1 want to buy something in the morning to eat at lunch-time at work? a sandwich bar
2 want a romantic dinner for two?
3 have three small children with you?
4 arrive half an hour early to meet a friend?
5 are very thirsty?

53.2 Do you have all the places in A in your country? Write down all the places you have. Give an example of an eating place of this type. fast food restaurant – McDonald's

53.3 Look at the menu on the opposite page.

1 What would you eat from the menu opposite?
2 What would a vegetarian eat? (Vegetarians don't eat meat.)

53.4 Choose one of the words in the box which can go with each of the words in each group.

steak	omelette	potatoes	gateau	~~soup~~	salad

1 You can have tomato / vegetable / chicken .....soup..... to start.
2 Would you like a cheese / ham / plain .....?
3 I'll have the chicken / ham / fruit .....
4 I'd like some roast / mashed / new .....
5 Can I have the chocolate / strawberry / apricot ....., please.
6 Do you like your ..... well-done / medium / rare?

53.5 There are some mistakes in this dialogue. Correct the mistakes.

WAITER: Are you ready for order?
CUSTOMER: Yes. I like vegetable soup and steak, please.
WAITER: What would you like your steak? Rare, medium or done good?
CUSTOMER: Rare, please.
WAITER: What you would like to drink?
CUSTOMER: A orange juice, please.

53.6 Cover the page opposite and write down all the words you can remember. Then look at the page again and write down any words you forgot.

Tip: Sometimes restaurants in other countries have English menus for tourists. Look at one of these. Write down any useful words you find.

54 Sports

A Ball games

We **play** all these sports. I **play** rugby. Do you **play** baseball?

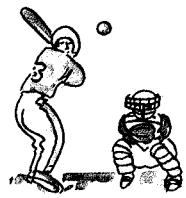
football (soccer)

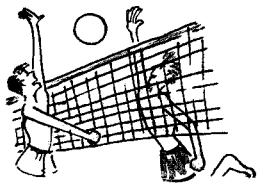
rugby

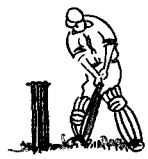
American football

basketball

badminton


baseball


volleyball


cricket

tennis

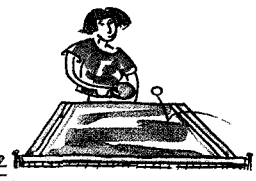


table tennis

B Other popular sports

swimming

running

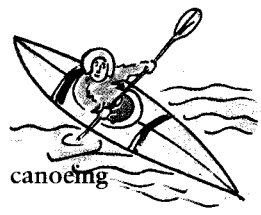
sailing

motor racing

horse racing

judo/karate

skiing


canoeing

We use **go** or **do** with most of these sports. I **go** running. He **does** canoeing.
We use **do** only with judo and karate. She **does** judo. I **do** karate.

C Asking questions about sports

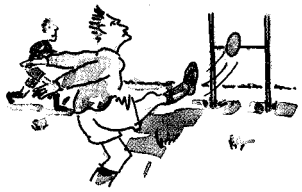
Do you do any sports? Yes, I **go** swimming/running/sailing/canoeing.
Do you play football/tennis/badminton?
What's your favourite sport? I like motor racing **best.**
(See Unit 4.)

D Where we do sports

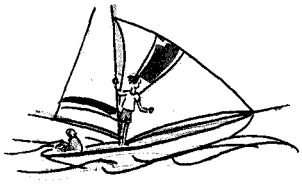
We play tennis/badminton/volleyball/basketball on a **tennis/badminton/volleyball/basketball court.**
We play football/cricket/rugby on a **football/cricket/rugby field** or **pitch.** We swim in a **swimming pool.**

Exercises

54.1 Cover the left-hand page and try to remember the names of these sports.



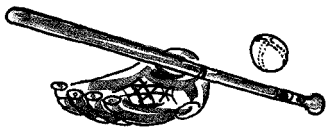
1 ..... 3 ..... 5 .....

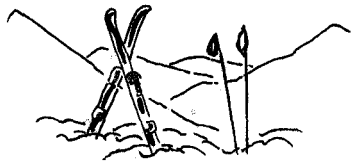


2 ..... 4 ..... 6 .....

54.2 What sports do you think of when you see ...?

1 ..... 3 ..... 5 .....





2 ..... 4 ..... 6 .....

54.3 Ask questions for these answers.

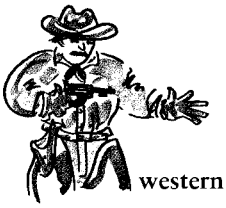
1 What's your favourite sport?
I like running best.
2 Do you .....?
Yes, but not soccer, only American football.
3 .....?
No, I don't do any at all. I prefer watching TV.
4 Do you .....?
Yes. I go to the swimming pool every Friday.

54.4 Write the names of the sports you have done. Which ones do you like? Which do you not like? Which ones would you like to do?

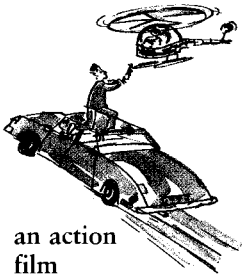
Tip: Make a page in your vocabulary book for 'sports'. Look at the sports pages of an English language newspaper. Write down the names of sports you do not know. Look them up in a dictionary.

55 Cinema

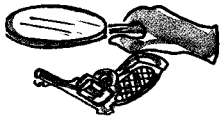
A Types of films


western

a horror film


an action film

a musical


a crime/detective film

a cartoon

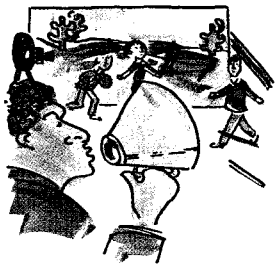
a comedy

a science fiction film

a love story / a romantic film

Do you like **westerns**? No, I like **science fiction films** best.
The best **action film** I've seen was *Goldfinger* with James Bond.
If I see a **horror film**, I can't sleep.

B People in films



Zelda Glitzberg is a **film star**.
She lives in Hollywood.
She is **in** the new James Bond film.

Sean Connery **played** James Bond in *From Russia with Love*.

I like films by Italian **directors**.

C Watching films

Do you **go to the cinema** often?
Yes, I go every week.
No, I **watch videos** at home.

What's on at the cinema this week?
It's a comedy called *Airplane*.

Have you **seen** *The English Patient*?
Yes I saw it **on TV**.

Did you like *Dirty Harry*?
Yes, I **loved it / enjoyed it**.
No, it was **boring**. (= makes you want to fall asleep)

Exercises

55.1 What types of films are these?

1 Some cowboys rob a train. *western*
2 A flying saucer lands from Mars.
3 A dead person comes back to life.
4 James Bond saves the world.
5 Mickey Mouse goes on a picnic.
6 A man falls in love with his teacher.
7 A dead body is found in the river.
8 There are lots of songs and dancing.

55.2 Word puzzle. How many words for other types of films can you make with the letters of ROMANTIC?

C R I M E
_ O _ _ _ R
C _ M _ _ Y
A _ T _ _ N
S _ _ _ N C _ F _ _ _ _ _ N
W _ _ T _ _ N
M _ _ I C _ L
C A _ _ O O _

55.3 Fill the gaps in these sentences.

1 Do you prefer to go ..... cinema or to watch TV?
2 We ..... a video last night.
3 Who ..... James Bond in *You Only Live Twice*?
4 Was Clint Eastwood ..... *Dirty Harry*?
5 All the big ..... live in Hollywood.
6 Stephen Spielberg is a famous American film .....

55.4 Answer these questions for *yourself.*

1 Name one science fiction film you have seen.
2 Who is your favourite film star?
3 Do you like detective films? Can you name one?
4 Can you watch horror films?

55.5 Write down the English names of three films you have seen this year. You can learn vocabulary by remembering the English names of films. For example:

Four Weddings and a Funeral
Mars Attacks!
Home Alone

55.6 Try to name one example of each type of film from the opposite page!

45.6 *Possible answer:*

I usually go to bed at 10.30. I go upstairs to my bedroom. I get undressed and have a bath. I am usually tired but I always read a bit. I turn off my light after ten minutes. I fall asleep quickly. I wake up before my alarm clock rings. I get up when my alarm clock rings. I wash my face, clean my teeth and get dressed. I go downstairs to the kitchen for breakfast.

Unit 46

46.1
2 a sofa
3 a coffee table, a side/small table
4 a picture
5 a light switch
6 a CD player/tape recorder
7 a carpet

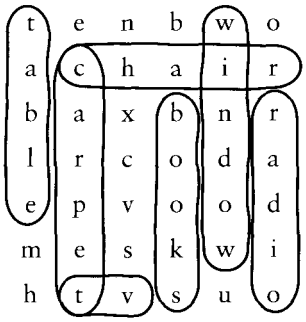
46.2
1 a sofa/an armchair
2 switch on the reading lamp
3 use the remote control

46.3
1 On
2 in; on
3 near
4 against
5 in ... of

46.4 *Possible sentences:*

In my living room there is a table, a TV, a desk, a sofa and two armchairs. The TV is near the window, and the sofa is against the wall. The table is in the middle of the room. The walls are white and there are some pictures on them. I like to relax in the living room. In the evening I watch TV there, or listen to music.

46.5



Unit 47

47.1
2 A doctor works in a hospital (or a clinic, or a surgery).
3 A waiter works in a restaurant (or a café).
4 A secretary works in an office.
5 A shop assistant works in a shop.
6 A hairdresser works in a hairdresser's (or a salon).

47.2 1 engineer 2 farmer 3 taxi-driver 4 nurse 5 mechanic 6 secretary

47.3 *Possible answers:*

1 I'm a teacher.
2 In a university.
3 Yes, very interesting.

47.4

Across	*Down*
1 bus driver	1 doctor
2 teacher	2 waiter
3 writer	3 nurse

Unit 48

48.1 1 c 2 d 3 g 4 f 5 b 6 i 7 e 8 a 9 h

48.2 *Possible answers:*

My three favourite subjects were languages, English and art. I didn't like physical education, physics and maths.

48.3 notebook, crayons, cassette, drawing pins, pencil, rubber, ruler, paper clip, tape recorder and pencil sharpener.

48.4 *Possible answer:*

I usually have a tape recorder and some cassettes, a notebook, some pens, some paper clips, a pencil, a rubber and a pencil sharpener.

48.5

2 did	6 taking	10 fails
3 passed	7 take/do	11 give
4 is studying	8 passes	
5 doing	9 get	

48.6 Try this exercise again in one week's time. How many words can you remember now?

Unit 49

49.1 *Possible answers:*

I have the following: address, letter, envelope, stamp, phone number, phone, mobile phone, computer, screen, disk, mouse, keyboard and e-mail address.

49.2

2 stamps	5 mouse	8 address
3 envelope	6 post box	9 screen
4 phone box	7 mobile phone	

49.3

1 It's	3 sorry	5 take/give him
2 speak	4 at	6 ring/call/phone

49.4 *Possible answers:*

1 01223 240754: oh one double two three, two four oh, seven five four
0181 441 7895: oh one eight one, double four one, seven eight nine five
01465 353607: oh one four six five, three five three, six oh seven
01954 345882: oh one nine five four, three four five, double eight two
2 steve@stuff.co.uk: Steve at stuff dot co dot U-K
TESL-L@cunyvm.cuny.edu: Tesl hyphen L at cuny V-M dot cuny dot edu (i.e. Tesl, cuny and edu are read as words while VM is read as individual letters)

49.5 *Possible answers:*

2 An e-mail is usually cheapest (if you have the equipment).
3 I've sent and received them all.
4 Phoning, because I like to talk to my friends.
5 E-mailing is quick and easy.

Unit 50

50.1 1 on 2 on 3 time 4 by

50.2

1 a package holiday (or package tour)	3 a walking holiday
2 a coach tour	4 a winter holiday / a skiing holiday

50.3 *Possible answers:*

	you can take a lot of luggage	*very fast*	*usually cheap*	*you see a lot as you travel*	*you can relax*
ferry	++		++	++	+++
car	+++	++	+++	+++	+
flight		+++	+	+	++

50.4 1 currency 2 passport 3 camera 4 luggage 5 phrase book 6 tickets

50.5 traveller's cheques; a visa

50.6 2 nightlife 3 local 4 Tourist Information 5 language

Unit 51

51.1
1 chemist's
2 toy shop
3 butcher's
4 newsagent's
5 gift shop
6 baker's

51.2
2 The hairdresser's.
3 The post office.
4 A gift shop.
5 A book shop.
6 A department store (or a supermarket).

51.3
1 3rd
2 ground
3 4th
4 basement
5 1st
6 basement
7 ground
8 2nd
9 2nd
10 3rd
11 ground
12 2nd

51.4
2 cash
3 a hairdresser
4 a credit card
5 the basement
6 a piece of paper that is worth five pounds
7 the floor above the ground floor (in a British building)
8 a piece of paper that you get when you buy something
9 the place where you pay for things in a shop

51.5 *Possible answers:*

Shops near me: baker's, newsagent's, chemist's, post office, hairdresser's, supermarket

Departments in my favourite department store: childrenswear, sports equipment, menswear, cosmetics, toys, ladieswear, shoes, electrical goods, stationery, furniture

51.6 1 cost 2 pay 3 (carrier) bag

Unit 52

52.1
1 double room
2 shower
3 TV
4 telephone
5 kettle
6 sea
7 key
8 lift

52.2 1 d 2 a 3 h 4 f 5 b 6 g 7 c 8 e

52.3 *Possible answers:*

1 From £30 – £80 per night
2 00 44 (from e.g. France)
3 1.6
4 102
5 Because they are no use to a thief.

52.4 *Possible answer:*

YOU: Excuse me, please. Can I have one double and one single room for tonight?
RECEPTIONIST: With a bathroom?
YOU: Yes, please.
RECEPTIONIST: Rooms 11 and 12 are free. They are on the first floor.
YOU: How much are they?
RECEPTIONIST: The single room is £30 and the double is £50.
YOU: Thank you. That's fine. We'll take them.
RECEPTIONIST: Good. Can you fill in this form for me, please?

52.5 *Possible answer:*

Can I have a morning call, please?
Can I have breakfast in my room, please?
Can I book a room for next week, please?
Can I have a double room for tonight, please?
Can I have my bill, please?
Can I borrow a hairdryer, please?

Unit 53

53.1 *Possible answers:*

2 restaurant
3 fast food restaurant
4 café
5 bar/pub/café

53.2 *Possible answers:*

café – Jim's Corner Café
restaurant – The Taj Mahal
bar – The Red Lion
sandwich bar – Annabelle's
fast food restaurant – Burger King
self-service café – café in railway station

53.3 *Possible answers:*

1 I'd choose tomato soup, chicken salad and strawberries and cream.
2 A vegetarian would choose melon or tomato soup and a cheese or plain omelette and any of the desserts.

53.4 2 omelette 3 salad 4 potatoes 5 gateau 6 steak

53.5

WAITER: Are you ready to order?
CUSTOMER: Yes. I'd like vegetable soup and steak, please.
WAITER: How would you like your steak? Rare, medium or well-done?
CUSTOMER: Rare, please.
WAITER: What would you like to drink?
CUSTOMER: An orange juice, please.

Unit 54

54.1
1 rugby
2 cricket
3 judo/karate
4 sailing
5 volleyball
6 motor racing

54.2
1 canoeing
2 baseball
3 badminton
4 basketball
5 table tennis
6 skiing

54.3
2 play football?
3 Do you do any sports?
4 go swimming? / like swimming? / swim?

Unit 55

55.1
2 Science fiction
3 Horror
4 Action
5 Cartoon
6 Romance
7 Crime/detective
8 Musical

55.2

```
        C R I M E
        H O R R O R
      C O M E D Y
          A C T I O N
S C I E N C E F I C T I O N
  W E S T E R N
  M U S I C A L
          C A R T O O N
```

55.3
1 to the
2 watched (some people say 'saw a video')
3 played
4 in
5 film stars
6 director

55.4 *Possible answers:*
1 *Star Wars, Star Trek*, etc.
2 Sean Connery, Demi Moore, Arnold Schwarzenegger, etc.
3 Yes I love them. No, they're boring.
Dick Tracy is one example.
4 Yes, if I'm not on my own.

Unit 56

56.1
1 She's watching TV.
2 He's gardening.
3 He's reading a newspaper.
4 She's cooking.
5 She's using the Internet.
6 He's listening to a CD.

56.2
2 read
3 talk
4 have
5 have/invite
6 play
7 watch
8 see/watch
9 grows

56.3 *Possible answers:*
1 We talk, or we have a meal, or we listen to music, etc.
2 My best friend sometimes comes to stay. / My cousins sometimes come to stay, etc.
3 I like novels, and I read a newspaper every day.
4 I ring them about once a week.

56.4 *Possible answers for a young person who likes technology:*

most interesting *most boring*

using the Internet watching videos listening to music doing nothing reading cooking gardening

Unit 57

57.1
2 a murderer
3 a shoplifter
4 a burglar
5 a mugger
6 a drug pusher/dealer

57.2
2 arrested
3 vandals
4 fine
5 burglaries
6 innocent
7 take
8 terrorists
9 prison

57.3 *Possible answers:*

1 f 2 g 3 e 4 b 5 a 6 h 7 i

Unit 58

58.1
2 soap (opera) / talk show
3 documentary
4 nature
5 teenage
6 Internet
7 comics

58.2 1 e 2 d 3 b 4 a 5 c

58.3 1 c 2 a 3 d 4 b

58.4
2 A journalist
3 An evening (news)paper
4 A comic
5 A nature programme

58.5 *Possible answers:*

1 I always read an evening newspaper.
2 In Britain, most people have four or five channels. They have more if they have satellite TV.
3 Satellite TV is getting more popular in Britain every year.
4 I watch two or three hours every day.
5 Documentaries and nature programmes.

Unit 59

59.1
2 Her computer has crashed.
3 The cup is broken.
4 The phone is out of order.
5 She has too much work.
6 His hand is cut.
7 The room is untidy.
8 She is late for work.

59.2 *Possible answers:*

2 cut finger/hands/knees
3 untidy room/desk/hair
4 late for school / an appointment / a concert
5 a camera/microwave/walkman that isn't working
6 too much work/rain/wind

59.3 *Possible answers:*

Serious	*Not serious*
a computer crash	a TV that doesn't work
a broken washing machine	dying plants
lost keys	an untidy bedroom
a row with a friend	a cut finger
being late for work	a colleague in a bad mood
too much work	a photocopier that is out-of-order
a coffee machine that isn't working!	

59.4 *Possible answers:*

too much work – get an assistant
a colleague in a bad mood – pay no attention
a crashed computer – get a technician
a photocopier that is out-of-order – repair the photocopier
a coffee machine that isn't working – drink water

59.5 *Possible answers:*

My video recorder doesn't work.
My brother lost his credit card.
My husband broke a glass.

Unit 60

60.1

2 car crash	5 earthquake	8 traffic jam
3 flood	6 forest fire	9 snowstorm
4 war	7 hurricane	

60.2 *Possible answers:*

snowstorm – Alaska	earthquake – Japan
forest fire – Australia	flood – Bangladesh

60.3 *Possible answers:*

We have poor people in big cities, hungry people in big cities, homeless people in the capital, unemployed people in the north, too many people in the capital, traffic jams in big cities, car crashes on main roads, strikes in some factories. Fortunately, we don't have any wars.

60.4 *Possible answers:*

hurricane, snowstorm, flood – problems because of the weather
earthquake, car crash – things get smashed
forest fire, pollution, traffic jam – they make the environment dirty
poor, unemployed, hungry and homeless people – too many people
strike, war – problems caused by government and politics

60.5

2 strike	4 car crash	6 homeless
3 War	5 earthquakes; snowstorms	

Phonetic symbols

Vowel sounds

Symbol	*Examples*
/iː/	sleep me
/i/	happy recipe
/ɪ/	pin dinner
/ʊ/	foot could pull
/uː/	do shoe through
/e/	red head said
/ə/	arrive father colour
/ɜː/	turn bird work
/ɔː/	sort thought walk
/æ/	cat black
/ʌ/	sun enough wonder
/ɒ/	got watch sock
/ɑː/	part heart laugh
/eɪ/	name late aim
/aɪ/	my idea time
/ɔɪ/	boy noise
/eə/	pair where bear
/ɪə/	hear beer
/əʊ/	go home show
/aʊ/	out cow
/ʊə/	pure fewer

Consonant sounds

Symbol	*Examples*
/p/	put
/b/	book
/t/	take
/d/	dog
/k/	car kick
/g/	go guarantee
/tʃ/	catch church
/dʒ/	age lounge
/f/	for cough photograph
/v/	love vehicle
/θ/	thick path
/ð/	this mother
/s/	since rice
/z/	zoo houses
/ʃ/	shop sugar machine
/ʒ/	pleasure usual vision
/h/	hear hotel
/m/	make
/n/	name now know
/ŋ/	bring
/l/	look while
/r/	road
/j/	young
/w/	wear

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